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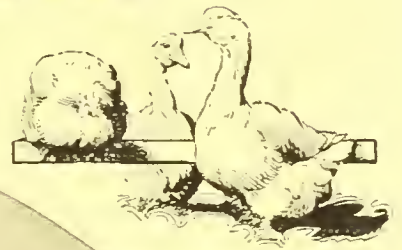
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Vol. VI.

OCTOBER, 1915

No. XII.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



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Numerous Important Reasons Why The Poultry Business Will Be Much Better During The Season Now At Hand. E. B. Thompson As President Of The American Poultry Association, Has Expressed His Views Strongly. The Best Men And Women In The Poultry Business Are With Us. The A. P. A. Official Score Card Should Be Used At All Small And Moderate Sized Poultry Shows. Business Vampires That Live On The Blood Of Honest Poultrymen. General Business Reports That Tell The Story. Beware Also Of The Day-Old Chick Hucksters. The Fixing Of Legitimate Prices For Day-Old Chicks. Be Careful Of That Word Utility—It May Mean Little Or Nothing. Editorial Notes.

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45,000 COPIES FOR OCTOBER, 1915

E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding forty-five thousand (45,000) copies of the October, 1915, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

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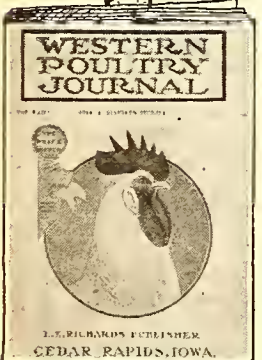
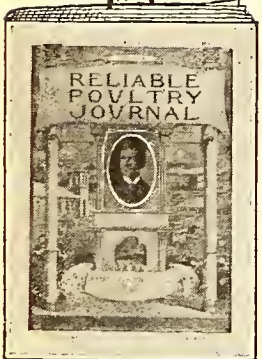
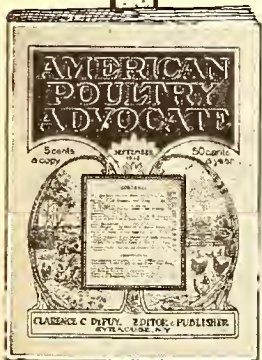
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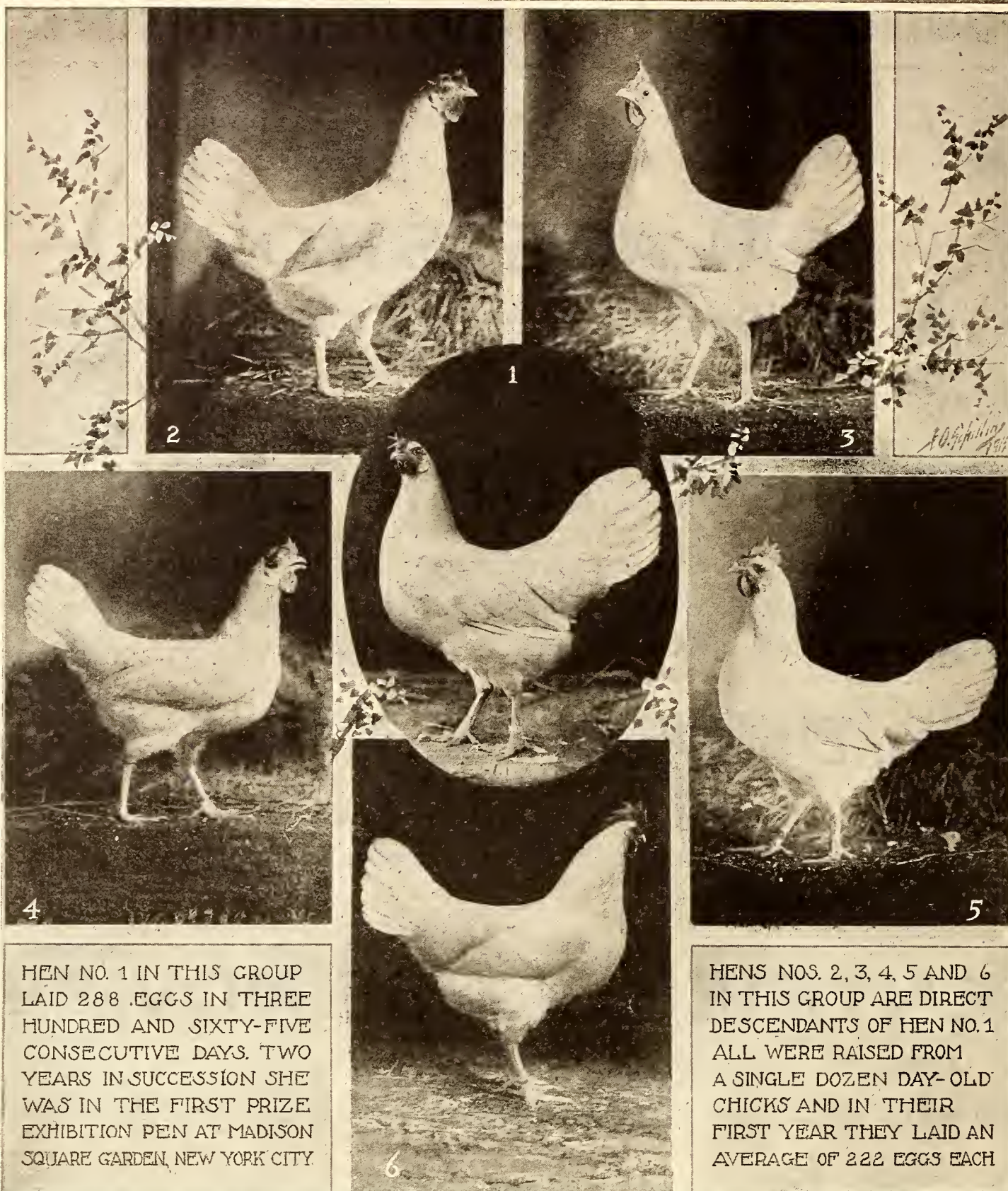
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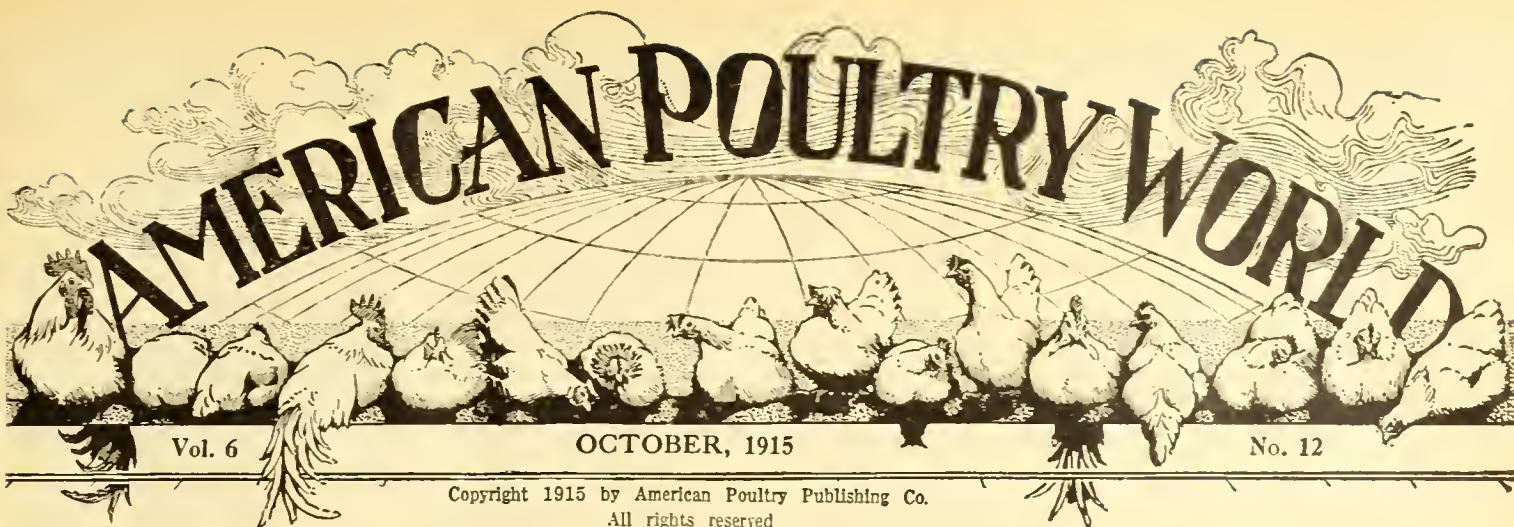


HEN NO. 1 IN THIS GROUP LAID 288 EGGS IN THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE CONSECUTIVE DAYS. TWO YEARS IN SUCCESSION SHE WAS IN THE FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY.

HENS NOS. 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6 IN THIS GROUP ARE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF HEN NO. 1. ALL WERE RAISED FROM A SINGLE DOZEN DAY-OLD CHICKS AND IN THEIR FIRST YEAR THEY LAID AN AVERAGE OF 222 EGGS EACH.

PRACTICAL RESULT OF CYPHERS COMPANY POULTRY FARM LINE-BREEDING METHODS

In the spring of 1913, L. W. Brown, official photographer of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, invested in a single dozen of day-old-chicks produced from line-bred S. C. White Leghorns on the Cyphers Company Poultry Farm, Elma Center, Erie County, New York (a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y.). These chicks were direct descendants from a high quality exhibition standard-bred Leghorn (No. 1 in illustration), and from these chicks five pullets were raised. Said pullets also are shown in the group herewith. Writing of them under date of March 6th, 1915, Mr. Brown said: "My pen of five S. C. White Leghorns which I got from this shipment gave me an average of 222 eggs in their pullet year. I now want a male bird to mate with these hens—not especially a show bird, although I do want a good one, but I want special attention to egg producing quality. Your stock has turned out so well that I want to continue along the line you advocate." The article herewith beginning on page 842, entitled "Line-breeding for Egg Production," is written by W. C. Ellison, resident manager of the poultry farm on which these day-old-chicks were produced.



NEW STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHT BRAHMAS

W. A. Hendrickson Further Discusses the Breeding of Light Brahmas, Especially the New Standard Requirements and Brings out Many Points not Covered, in His Letter-Interview in August A. P. W. on the Problems Encountered in Breeding this Variety

PROBABLY there is no color section on any parti-colored or solid colored bird that will cause more admiration than will a strongly colored neck on a Light Brahma, male or female. A strong colored neck shows up beautifully from either a distance or close by, and when a breeder finds he is able to control and produce his ideal in neck, back and tail sections combined, he feels he has about mastered the color scheme of the Light Brahma.

The Neck Plumage

As in most of the feathers of the other sections of the Light Brahma plumage, the neck feathers also possess an undercolor. This undercolor varies in intensity from a light pearl shade to a heavy coal black, and starting at the base of feather generally carries from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the feather. My interpretation of an ideal male neck feather on a dark male would be one that had a solid black web that was rich in a bottle green lustre with a sharp white edging that extended from undercolor down the both sides and carried perfectly around the tip of the feather; under color for such a bird to be of a heavy coal dull black and there to be no "break" or shafting or mealiness in any part of the feather, especially at junction of undercolor and lustrous black of web. On sound light male I would expect just as strongly colored web and edging, but would not look nor insist on as dark an undercolor as in the dark bird, the latter being more of a bluish grey on the lighter bird. However, there need not be much fear as to what the undercolor is so long as the black web gradually shades off as it reaches its base, without showing any signs of "shafting or breaking" and is perfectly edged with white. Most generally the birds that have a black feather clear to the base are possessed of a very short white edging and length of this white edging is of greater importance to set off the black of the feather, than is the great depth of black.

Shafting through and across the black web is a bad fault, sometimes found in male hackles, as is imperfect white edging, while smut in hackles of light colored birds is not to be tolerated nearly so much as it is in dark birds; the former have no license to possess an excess

of color that crops out, while the latter have. It goes without saying that hackles without strength of contrast between the two colors are only to be found on poorly bred birds. It hardly seems necessary to write that the shorter plumage on heads of both male and females should be white; the colored hackle feathers beginning at junction of head and neck.

Requirements of the New Standard

Our new Standard of Perfection calls for a broad web on the female neck, why this should be I do not know. It seems to be a matter of personal choice and evidently those preferring this shape of feather were in power and won out. It is a proven fact that the more narrow female neck feather is generally of sharper contrast and therefore of better color than is the broad webbed one. The ideal neck color of the Light Brahma female is bred when one secures a rich lustrous

greenish black web that is edged with white clearly around the end and extending back unbrokenly at least two-thirds its entire length, the white being in sharp contrast to the rich black. Naturally there is undercolor to these female neck feathers, but inasmuch as such feathers are much shorter on the female than on the male, there is less of the undercolor and it is less noticeable. I may bear correction, but am of the opinion that the broad webbed or almond shaped neck feathers possess more under color than do the narrow ones. However, now that we are supposed to breed these almond shaped neck feathers on the female, it is up to the breeders to try and produce the sharp colors of the more narrow feathers on these necks. There is very little tendency towards any "break" or shafting in the black portions of a female's neck feathers, although there are many cases wherein the color does not extend as deep as it should.

On both sexes of the Light Brahma, the neck plumage should meet at the throat and be well laced right up into this portion. I have seen many necks on both sexes that possessed a "glassy white" edging or lacing. I term this "glassy white" because the white has no substance and while a web may be perfectly edged with this "glassy white" all the

F. C. BROWN in the Journal of Agriculture, (New Zealand) answers the critics of egg laying contests and emphasizes the value of Standard-bred fowls over cross breeds and mongrels in the following, taken from his article "The Poultry Industry":

"At the time the egg-laying competitions were instituted the laying of 200 eggs a bird by the winning pens was generally discredited, whereas at the last competition of New Zealand Utility Poultry Club the average for all the birds taking part was over 200, while the winning pen averaged 272 eggs. Though there is room for improvement in the present system of conducting laying competitions, the fact remains that they have rendered very great assistance to the industry. They have undoubtedly been responsible for enormously increasing the laying-power of the poultry stock of the Dominion. The value of the competitions was realized at the outset by the Department, which has liberally subsidized the leading tests. By the agency of the poultry plants of the Department—which in recent years has developed its flocks on an egg-record basis—and through a big community of specialty breeders, heavy egg-producing stock has been disseminated far and wide, until now the majority of breeders, both in the suburbs and on the farms, are possessed of stock of undoubted egg-laying value, which requires only to be managed intelligently to prove profitable.

"PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSON CONVEYED BY THE TESTS IS THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF PURE BRED STOCK OVER CROSSBRED OR MONGREL FOWLS. IT HAS BEEN CONCLUSIVELY PROVED THAT WHILE PURE BRED BIRDS ARE CAPABLE OF REMARKABLE PRODUCTION THEY ARE ALSO CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING THEIR EGG-LAYING POWERS TO THEIR OFFSPRING. EXCEPT, OF COURSE, WHERE THE SELECTION OF BIRDS FOR THE BREEDING PEN HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN A HAPHAZARD MANNER. IN SHORT, THE EGG-LAYING COMPETITIONS HAVE SOUNDED THE DEATH-KNELL OF THE CROSSBRED FOWL."



way around, it fails to give that appearance when one views the neck of such a bird from a distance of over three or four feet. Such a white does not appear strong enough to offer contrast to the rich and predominating black in the neck. The cape may be black or have black and white feathers in it, the nearer to the hackle color, the better.

Color of Back.

Unfortunately the color of the back section on both male and female Light Brahma is less understood than any other section of the bird, and many judging complaints are annually heard relative to it. At first the breeders fought amongst themselves as to the undercolor, wanting one word to describe it instead of two or three. Personally I do not care whether the undercolor be white or the darkest slate possible, because a bird that has been properly bred and has no undercolor, but that is intense and solid in all the rest of its color points, is generally as good a bird as one that is practically perfect in the different color sections and has dark slate or any of the various go-between shades. However, the mistake is made when one breeder says "this is too light" and another "this is too dark" and they try to compromise on some one medium shade alone.

"Black, prevalent in web feathers of back" is a disqualification; this misleads many of the present day crop of breeders and judges. Some of the reliable old-time breeders, such as O. W. Shaw and C. V. Fletcher, who were just as successful in the past as they are today, are my authority for stating that the framers of the above disqualification had in mind that a light bird with no undercolor had no license to possess any black in web of feathers, while one intense in its different color sections, did, and they meant to provide for the dark bird but failed to express themselves clearly. As a proof that I am not prejudiced in favor of the dark undercolored bird, will say that I have heard several old time breeders declare a preference for a light undercolored bird that was sharp in other color sections, as such a bird had less of a draw on its coloring reservoir and therefore would hold its color longer than a dark bird. This, I understand, is the reason that judges and breeders not many years back had a craze over light undercolored birds that were sharp in color of other sections. It is my further understanding that breeders who followed this fad were forced to give it up as the claims failed to hold water in the majority of cases and it also led to extremes in color of the other sex in mating for a standard result. My personal experience leads me to positively state that a dark bird that is well bred will have no trouble in holding solid color from year to year.

As the new standard now calls for "bluish slate" undercolor, it is best to let bygones be bygones and for the club to portray several back feathers showing that which is ideal and most important of all, to show how much black in web of feathers should be allowed before disqualification takes place.

One of the most serious faults in some Light Brahma males and females is the appearance of a dull brown color in the web of back feathers; it shows poor breeding and such birds should be disqualified outright for possessing foreign color. On a Light Brahma there is room for but two colors, black and white, and judges and breeders should be governed accordingly.

The Color of Tail.

The color of the Light Brahma tail is just about as important, if not more so, from a breeder's standpoint, as any other color section. Loss of power in black points is shown in any one of three points, tail, neck or wing, and the hardest one to control is the tail, therefore, I should not hesitate to consider this the breeder's most important section. The main tail feathers should be black throughout, as should the sickles and lesser sickles on the male and tail coverts on the female, the main tail being the most important. The main defects are white at base of main tail feathers and grey or "cotton" showing at base of sickles on male and coverts on female.

The standard asks for the two center main tail feathers on the Light Brahma female to be black, edged with white. This is as it should be, but why they overlooked the male is more than I have ever been able to see. The male also possesses two black feathers, edged with white at center of main tail and they are called "sickle rests".

The best females of the day are showing three rows of

distinctly and sharply laced tail coverts, and while there never has been any set rule as to how wide the white edging shall be, many of the leading breeders try to have it very narrow.

The male should also possess two to three rows of lesser tail coverts, that are always to be admired; a gradual blending towards these highly colored lesser tail coverts is made by having the saddle of the male striped with black and ticked as it approaches the ends of the wings. This saddle feather marking is perfectly natural to the Light Brahma male and certainly gives a trim finished appearance when set off by a nice lot of lesser coverts. The marked saddle feathers should be clear and free from any black or smut from undercolor to point where the black stripe starts. The black stripe should be an open centered one, as it gets heavier in this marking and approaches the lesser tail coverts. Color faults in this section on Light Brahma males are blotchy covert lacings and failure for saddle feathers to possess the "break" or open center of white between black markings and undercolor. Birds with latter fault generally have black spots in web of feather of back and also carry markings under wings.

The Wings.

The importance of color of wings is greatly magnified by beginners and small show poultry judges. To the experienced breeder and judge, it is simply a color section very easily controlled in high grade flocks. The primaries should be of a good black edged with a pure white on lower edge of lower web, while the secondaries should have lower portion of lower web white, sufficient to secure a white wing bay, the white extending around ends and lacing upper portion of upper web. In the shorter secondaries this color grows wider so that the five next to the body show white on the surface when the wing is folded. One or two spots of white in a couple of the primaries does not bring fear to the heart of the experienced breeder or judge if the bird is good in other sections that are harder to breed and therefore mean more to them. A bird possessing more white than above referred to would undoubtedly be weak in other color sections and therefore not receive much consideration anyway.

Bows are white on surface although a certain amount of black is permissible on fronts of same, especially on a dark bird.

The two biggest faults in the wing color are poor black (that which has a brownish or greyish tinge) and black streaked with grey. Sometimes a little grey or black will appear in certain feathers on one side of the wing and not on the other, disease or injury during growth is generally responsible for this and if such is the case, remove such poor feathers and they will come in their natural color again. An experienced judge will not waste much time on birds with grey in this section for it is a foreign color and should cause disqualification if pronounced and hereditary, while if caused by injury you are guilty of not showing your birds in proper condition and a poorly conditioned bird never wins in a strong class.

The surface of the breast should be white and the undercolor a trifle lighter than on back section. A fault of this section is the cropping out of black on dark birds.

The fluff on dark birds sometimes has a little black ticking in it or else is of a dark slate hue, although it really should be white on surface.

The thighs are white with good undercolor, while the shank feathers can be either white or white mottled with black. The toe feathering (which should extend to end of outer and middle toes) is either white and black or black, edged with white. The exact coloring of the shank and toe feathering is more or less of a "fad" but is really not very important.

In Conclusion.

In summing up I would suggest that all Light Brahma breeders pay strict attention to type and color in all sections, rather than any particular one or two details. Also, let us all breed our flocks more uniform as to type and color and to accomplish this end we must educate the judges more as to the consensus of opinion among Light Brahma breeders. It is a shame to have to keep breeding for certain points for one judge and others for another, but I dare say there is not a prominent Light Brahma breeder who does not. To secure more uniform judging there must be strong co-operation and such co-operation can best be secured through the medium

(Continued on page 876)

How to Fatten, Kill and Dress

Poultry



The Following Article Setting Forth Easily Followed and Simple Instructions on the Proper Methods of Fattening, Killing and Dressing Poultry Should be Carefully Read by Every Poultry Raiser Who Desires Larger Profit From His Market Poultry

BY WM. C. MONAHAN

Extension Poultry Instructor, University of Maine
(From U. of M. Extension Bulletin No. 102)

THE accompanying article while directed at the Maine farmer applies with as much force and has the same value and educational interest for farmers in other sections of the country. What Mr. Monahan says in regard to the Boston market applies also with equal force to other large cities where tons of live and dressed poultry are handled annually.

To emphasize to every poultry raiser the importance of properly conditioning and marketing his or her poultry we wish to direct particular attention to the first paragraph of the accompanying article, especially the following: **"The expensive part of poultry rearing is building the frame; the profitable part is putting on the finish."** The farmer does the costly work of developing the chicken; the packer with a few days of skillful feeding, reaps the profit by giving it additional weight and quality of flesh".

The above is true, every word of it, but the profit lost by the producer here is only one of the golden opportunities missed by the poultry raiser. The greatest offense probably is carelessness in marketing the product when the killing is done at home. Good condition goes for naught when fowls are carelessly dressed, poorly packed and marketed in an unattractive condition. It is carelessness on these particulars that the average farmer is grossly guilty of and for which he is paying dearly. A little attention to these details would mean greatly increased profits from the market poultry.—Wm. C. Denny, Associate Editor.

EVERY year thousands of broilers, roasters and fowls are shipped from the farms of Maine to the Boston markets. The majority of them go alive to the great poultry, slaughter houses where they are held for a few days in what is known as a "finishing" process by which they are fattened or "conditioned" for killing. This fattening could with profit be done on the farms of Maine. The expensive part of poultry rearing is building the frame; the profitable part is putting on the finish. The farmer does the costly work of developing the chicken; the packer, with a few days of skillful feeding, reaps the profit by giving it additional weight and quality of flesh.

The lesser number of birds are shipped dressed either directly from the farm, or by a local dealer who buys alive and dresses for market. As a rule, the work is poorly done and the crude package or parcel used for shipment presents an unattractive appearance. Yet the returns for the work are gratifying as is evidenced by the increasing number who ship dressed poultry and the corresponding decrease in numbers of those who ship birds alive.

This consideration is of the Boston market, but what of the local trade and the enormous consumption by our summer cottages and hotels? Many Maine chicks are sent alive to Boston only to be killed, packed and returned over the same rails, perhaps in the same car and who knows but to the same community from which they were shipped. Ordinarily poultry is killed, and prepared for market quicker and more satisfactory in the slaughter house than on the farm, but this is true only because the professional picker KNOWS HOW to fatten, kill and pack his product. With the same knowledge and the nearer markets and wider range of customers which it would open up for him, the farmer or poultryman could in many cases greatly enhance his profits by securing a higher price for his product and by making a more uniform distribution of his labor. Many a rainy day in summer and fall which is now wasted, or put into chores which bring little or no money returns, could in this way be made to yield an extremely profitable day's wage.

Fattening or Finishing

The practice of special feeding poultry in preparation for market, besides increasing weight, has two purposes: one ex-

ternal and the other internal. Externally the bird is made, not overfat but PLUMP and pleasing to the eye. Internally, the quality of flesh is improved by the dispersement of tiny globules of fat in the tissue. This makes the flesh tender and juicy, giving what the butcher calls "marble" to the meat. The higher price secured for this, quick selling, fattened bird is due not only to the greater weight but to its finer appearance and superior quality over the slow selling, unfinished chicken.

There are two common methods of adding to the quantity and improving the quality of flesh previous to killing. These methods are: (1) Flock or pen fattening, in which the birds are allowed some exercise, having the freedom of a small house and, perhaps, a yard; (2) Crate fattening, a more intensified method, in which the birds are closely confined.

Flock or Pen Fattening

Finishing poultry in small flocks in an old shed, boxstall, or small yard with temporary coop, is a method which commends itself to the average farmer because it requires no special equipment and is economical of labor.

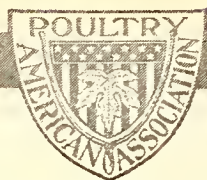
This method is especially well adapted to finishing broilers. Their quickly grown flesh is tender and juicy and since their frames are still developing they cannot readily be fattened. The aim of the feeder should be to hasten their growth to marketable size by always keeping them in prime condition.

This can best be done by separating the males from the females as soon as the sex can be distinguished. The pullets are thus benefited by having less annoyance and the entire range which otherwise they would have to share with their brothers. The cockerels reach a marketable size sooner because they may be specially fed with fattening wet mash and prevented by closer confinement from running off the flesh.

Several experiments conducted some time ago at the Maine Station clearly indicate that it is profitable to fatten chickens before sending them to market. The results of these experiments warrant the following conclusions: (1) gains are made as cheaply and more easily when chickens are confined in small houses and yards than when put in lattice coops just large enough to hold them. (2) Four weeks is the limit of

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What the A. P. A. Can and Should Do



BY EDITOR OF A. P. W.—PART II.

Additional "Machinery" Needed in The Office of Secretary. A Central Bureau of Information and Practical Advice. Work to be General But the Benefits to be Local. Resolution on This Line Ought to be Adopted at San Francisco Next Month. It is Hoped That President-elect Richards Will Make This Work His Own and Carry It Forward Vigorously To Early Success

ONE HOPE of the article herewith is that it may offer a suggestion to E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president-elect of the American Poultry Association, and create in his mind a determination to adopt and put into effect the general plan outlined and recommended.

First in importance, as regards a successful management of the affairs of the American Poultry Association, is to insure an adequate income. This now is being done by obtaining new members and by the sale of Standards of Perfection and show room supplies. Soon these sources of income, so it is expected, will be added to materially by the sale of A. P. A. School Text Books and the new Market Poultry and Egg Standard. Then will come the separate breed standards and it is believed that they will meet with a ready sale, provided they are truly worth while—as they should be.

Next in importance comes further organization work. Ample provision for such work has been made in the new constitution and laws, as adopted at the Chicago convention last August. That new constitution, by the way, furnishes a legal, organic basis for a vast amount of valuable and progressive work on the part of A. P. A. in the interests of poultry culture, all branches.

The law exists—now for action! A federated membership of not less than one hundred thousand should be one of the "slogans" adopted by President-elect Richards, this ambition to be concurred in by every member of the Executive Board, by the officers of every state and provincial "member" throughout the United States and Canada—in fact by every active, individual member of the entire organization.

If not why not? It can be done—therefore let us do it.

And then should come a sort of "house-cleaning", on the lines pointed out or broadly indicated by the cannon-fire broadside of President E. B. Thompson, as set forth on page 855 of this issue of A. P. W. There are several huckster "crooks" to be eliminated, also a few careless or heedless advertisers who resort to gross exaggeration in their business announcements, as published in the pages of the poultry press. More on this last subject in next month's issue of A. P. W., as part III of this series of articles.—Editor.

IN the article of this series which appeared in last month's issue we told about the A. P. A.'s one best chance of adding largely to its revenues. This chance or opportunity consists in publishing a dozen or more separate breed standards. The first of these breed standards is now in preparation and if all goes well the text and illustrations are to be adopted at the A. P. A. convention at San Francisco next month. The first separate breed standard is devoted to the Plymouth Rocks, all varieties.

The Plymouth Rock separate breed standard is to be followed by one on Wyandottes and provision by popular vote, etc., has been made for four other breed standards (six, all told), the third one to be devoted to Leghorns, the fourth to Rhode Island Reds, the fifth to Orpingtons, the sixth to Minorcas. Later on, other popular breeds are to be honored and benefited in the same practical and progressive manner.

Doubt continues to exist as to whether or not there will be a large sale of the forthcoming Market Poultry and Egg Standard, as published and copyrighted by the American Poultry Association. Much hard work has been devoted to this Market Standard and three to four thousand dollars already has been expended in the preparation of the reading matter and illustrations. Robert H. Essex, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., now of Hamilton, Ontario, chairman of the committee that has had charge of this work, is to be at San Francisco and submit his final report, with recommendations. In all probability the book will be approved. This being done, it should be placed on the market next spring or summer.

However, there need be no doubt about a wide and profitable sale of the separate breed standards, provided they are what they should be—are what the American Poultry Association easily can compile, illustrate and place in the hands of literally tens of thousands of earnest men and women who have been waiting for just such books ever since the world began. These men and women are admirers of and believers

in STANDARD-BRED FOWL. They appreciate the utility value of these fowls and are advocates of the beauty qualities. They readily pay for breeding stock and hatching eggs five to fifty times the market price of table fowl and eating eggs—and this is a measure of their DESIRE to know how to produce really choice specimens. And it is exactly this knowledge that the separate breed standards is to furnish them. If it should fail to furnish this knowledge, these books will prove to be poor sellers. Just as sure as THIS KNOWLEDGE is placed between the covers of the separate breed standards, these standards will sell readily—will sell by the thousands and the tens of thousands.

Back there, three or four years ago, there was much talk of a permanent home for A. P. A. headquarters. This would have been a fine thing to have. However, it was not the "home" that was to count most. That was to be merely a stopping place—an abode—for the real thing! The "real thing" meant an active organization in the hands of competent persons, with definite objects to accomplish—these objects to be devoted to the welfare and advancement of the poultry industry of the United States and Canada, first, last and all the time.

This permanent home was not forthcoming. The Chicago offer did not take on the right form and before the matter could be placed in shape for business-like action, the severe business slump of the spring of 1912 was upon us, followed by a general business depression, caused largely by the change of administration at Washington, with the certainty of tariff reduction, new currency legislation and a threatening series of anti-trust laws. By the time this programme of "new freedom" was about completed and Congress was getting ready to go home, "the greatest war in history" broke upon us, almost from a clear sky. These conditions were enough to stifle all further talk and activity in behalf of a permanent A. P. A. home.

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Fall Ailments of Poultry



Herewith are Described a Few of the More Common Ailments Affecting Poultry at This Season; Also Measures to be Used For Their Prevention. Some Simple Remedies That Have Proven Effective in Treating the Complaints Described.

By W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor

THE coming of fall with its cold, raw winds and disagreeable weather brings with it many worries for the poultry raiser, as disease appears to be more prevalent at this season than at any other time.

In most cases slight colds are first indications of trouble and through neglect or oversight on the part of the attendant they often develop into serious epidemics that cause heavy losses before they are under control. From the writer's experience and observation he is firm in the belief that there are but few cases of that dread scourge, the roup, that do not first start as a cold. There are other complaints with which we have to contend at this season, but as colds and roup are the more prevalent we will consider them first.

Prevention Better Than Medicine

In ninety per cent. of the cases, colds and the serious trouble they lead to can be prevented if the proper measures are taken, but as the poultry raiser is human and thus more or less given to neglect, like the rest of mankind, the trouble often reaches an aggravated stage before it is given serious consideration. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", is one that applies full strength to the fall ailments of poultry, and in reality the treatment is merely a case of prevention, but when disease once makes its appearance medical treatment is of course necessary. It is seldom advisable to waste time with individual birds unless they are highly valuable specimens, the axe being the best remedy, but when an epidemic threatens, prompt and careful treatment is necessary.

Colds and Their Cause

Exposure is, I believe, the word that best covers the subject as it is exposure to one or more of the several causes that is responsible in the beginning, as a cold is never contracted unless conditions are favorable. Among the causes are unsanitary surroundings; close, poorly ventilated sleeping quarters; draughty houses; overcrowding, causing night sweats; confining too closely after bringing in off the range and poorly constructed houses.

The early stages of a cold are usually marked by an accumulation of dust and dirt over the nostrils and when this is noticed, action is required at once. Do not attempt any medical treatment until you have located and removed the cause. Inspect the houses closely and if found to be damp and unsanitary provide for more ventilation and sunshine and use a reliable disinfectant freely. If the birds are crowded give more room, and if the house is found to be draughty or there are cracks and crevices see that they are remedied at once. To attempt treatment without removing the cause is like trying to lift oneself by the boot straps.

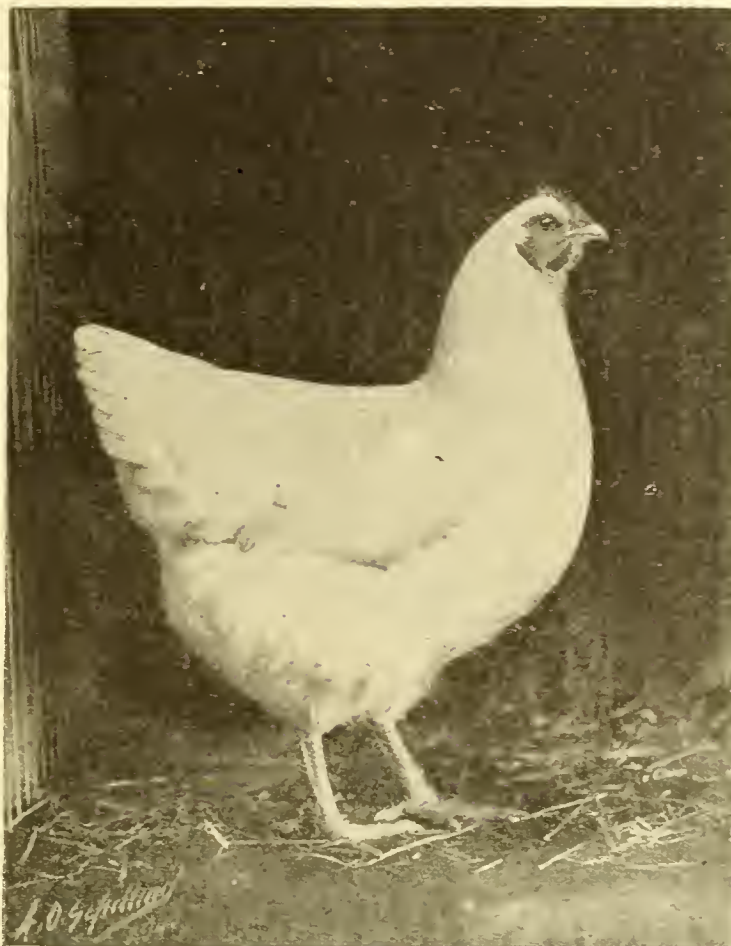
Cleanliness is of first importance in the treatment of diseases, but the most favorable conditions will avail little if the fowls are lacking in constitution to combat disease, for after all, it is constitutional vigor that makes for success in any branch of poultry work.

Treating Colds

As soon as the first symptoms of a cold are manifest the affected bird or birds should be removed from the balance of the flock and placed in dry, sunny, well ventilated quarters. Often no further treatment will be necessary. When medical treatment is advisable first remove the accumulation of dirt and pus from the nostrils by washing with some antiseptic solution. A tablespoonful of good disinfectant to a quart of water is recommended. Give a good grass range, house as above and add a few grains of permanganate of potash (enough to color it to a claret color) to the drinking water and the birds of strong constitution should need little, if any, further treatment.

In New Zealand a favorite and successful treatment for colds in their early stages is to remove the accumulation from the nostrils and then hold the beak in kerosene just far enough so that the fowl will draw a little into the nostrils when breathing. As soon as it breathes remove and carefully wipe all surplus oil from fleshy parts of face to prevent blistering. This treatment is said to be very successful when administered during the early stages.

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FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC. 1914
BRED & OWNED BY H. W. HALBACH WATERFORD, WIS.

The above hen not only won first prize in a strong class of White Plymouth Rocks, but was also awarded special for the best shaped female at the Chicago Coliseum show last December. In addition to this she is the mother of the first prize cockerel and the first prize pen cockerel at the same show. She was one of the many good birds making up the entry of H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wisc., whose exhibit numbered thirty-six birds, all of which with but one exception were under the ribbons.—Wm. C. Denny.

Line Breeding for Egg Production



To Reach a Definite Point or Object, System in Poultry Breeding is Absolutely Necessary, and This System When Properly Practiced is Known as Line Breeding. Line Breeding and Inbreeding, However, Are Two Vastly Different Propositions.

BY W. C. ELLISON

Resident Manager of Cyphers Company Poultry Farm, Elma Center, N. Y.

AS resident Manager, Mr. Ellison has charge of the seventy-five thousand dollar, fifty acre demonstration poultry farm belong to the Cyphers Incubator Co. This farm located at Elma Center, N. Y., a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y., on the Pennsylvania railroad, is one of the most extensive poultry plants in existence devoted to the production of Standard-bred poultry. As manager Mr. Ellison has charge of three to five thousand head of breeding stock and annually raises on this farm from eight to ten thousand head of the following six popular varieties: Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns.

The Cyphers Poultry Farm was established in 1905 for the purpose of working out problems connected with the care and breeding of Standard poultry on a large scale as well as the testing and demonstrating of Cyphers Company poultry appliances. Year by year it has been improved and extended until at present it is one of the best equipped and most successful breeding plants in the entire east. Every season they entertain hundreds of visitors from all parts of the world.

EVERY successful line of business has an object in view or a goal to reach and when we look around us and see an occasional failure in the poultry business, we do not wonder at it, for in the majority of these cases the unfortunate one went into the poultry business for a livelihood and with this as an incentive failed to recognize the importance of having an aim in this line or a goal to be reached.

The true object of the poultryman should be to produce the best possible standard quality in the largest quantity and at the same time breed reproductive potency in the form of egg prolificness, constitutional vigor and vitality, early maturing qualities and a fixed type.

Follow in Their Foot-Steps

The stockmen, farmers, gardeners, florists, et al, have all gone over the same road that we poultrymen must travel. It is nothing short of marvelous what they have accomplished. For example, the dairyman is a criterion for poultrymen to imitate. It is wonderful what they have developed in the past twenty years, but noticeably so in the past five. In their line

After poultry Mr. Ellison's fancy turns to flowers and in his present position he is able to indulge his taste in this direction to the fullest extent. The grounds surrounding his home, located at the farm, abound with a wonderful collection of kinds and varieties. From the time the snow-drops and crocus show themselves in early spring until the frost puts an end to the asters and salvias, the grounds abound in a profusion of blossoms of nearly every hue and color of the rainbow. There is always a beautiful sight to be seen throughout the flower season and Mr. Ellison's work in this direction is admired by many automobile parties that pass the farm on the state road.

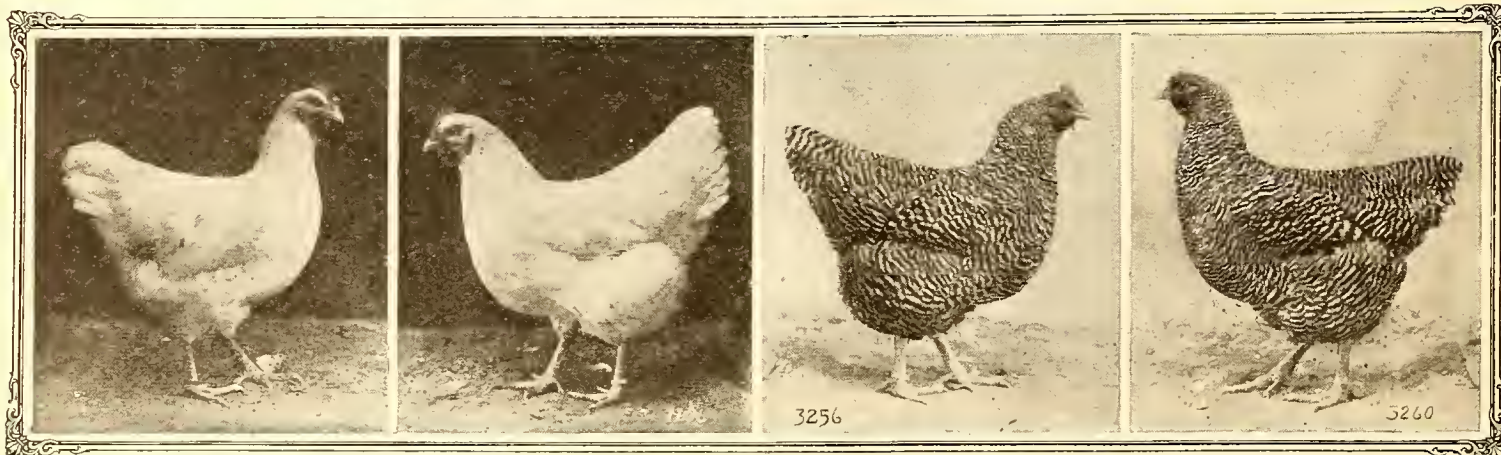
For a number of years Mr. Ellison lived in Minneapolis where he gave considerable time to poultry judging. He has placed the awards at many of the leading shows of the Central West and Pacific Coast. Recently announcement was made of his appointment as one of the judges appointed to place the awards at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. On his way to the Exposition Mr. Ellison will stop over and judge the Texas State Fair at Dallas.—Wm. C. Denny, Associate Editor.

breeding and selecting ideals they have used the type that produce the most butter fat in the least time and at the minimum cost. In other words they have combined utility with beauty and in selecting a cow for the highest exhibition qualities, they could at the same time place her in the dairy department and she would prove her excellent qualities there. Every time an extra row of corn is added to an ear of corn, a pound of wool to a sheep's clip, an ounce of butter fat to a cow's yield, or a dozen eggs to a hen's output, the breeder is doing a service that is of untold value.

The great and only James J. Hill said that "the American farmer should strive to produce three stalks of corn where only one previously grew". This would certainly convert him from a pessimist to an optimist. The American Poultryman has not been idle altogether, but what has been accomplished has been brought about by a comparative few.

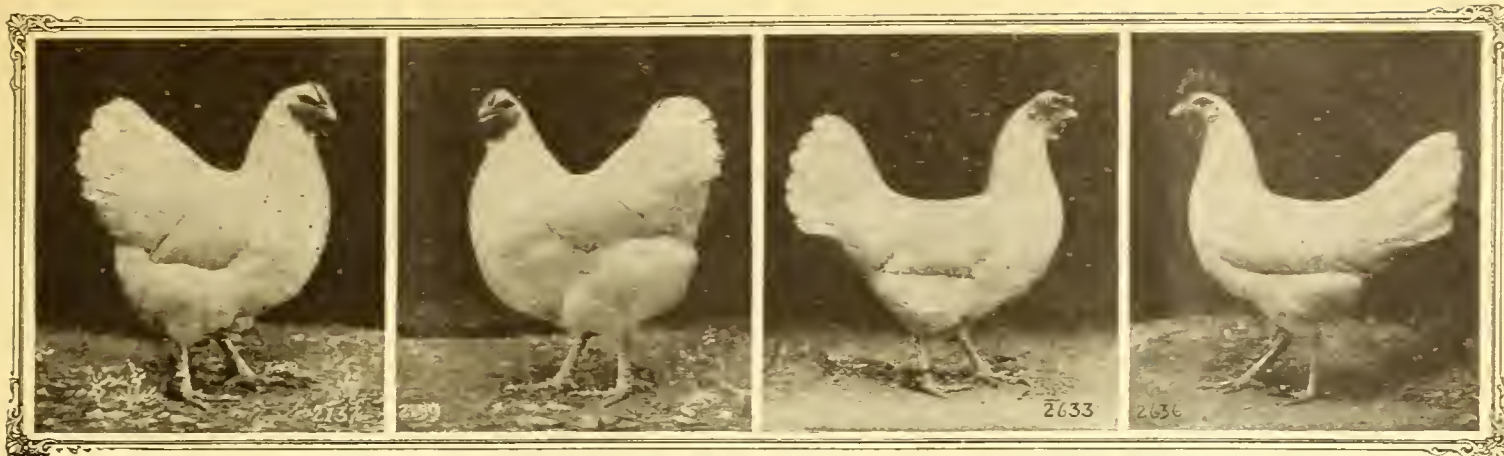
System in Breeding

Fifteen years ago the average egg yield of the American hen was less than 80 eggs. This has been increased some, but



SAMPLES OF HIGH EGG RECORD, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PRODUCED ON CYPHERS COMPANY POULTRY FARM

White Plymouth Rock hens, Nos. 1143 and 1106, laid respectively 243 eggs and 244 eggs in trap nests during year ending December 31, 1914. The two Barred Rock hens, Nos. 3256 and 3260 (note their size and excellent barring), laid respectively 224 and 216 eggs in trap nests last year.



SAMPLES OF HIGH EGG RECORD, WHITE WYANDOTTES AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, PRODUCED ON CYPHERS COMPANY POULTRY FARM

The two Wyandottes, No. 2137 and 2159, laid respectively 248 and 247 eggs in trap nests. The two S. C. White Leghorns, Nos. 2633 and 2636, laid respectively 251 and 249 eggs. These records also were made during the calendar year ending December 31, 1914.

not enough. A few years ago the 200 egg hen was looked upon as an impossibility, now she is a reality, and the goal for the expert American poultrymen is the standard bred hen that will lay 300 eggs or more in a year.

One of the handicaps in the poultry world is that the majority of breeders have no aim nor system in the breeding and caring for their poultry. They make their matings each year and for the life of them could not tell you why they mate their pens as they do. Some have their own ideals. One year it is along certain lines; the next year they have occasion to change, so that you can see as many types as they have poultry and the consequence is, they in a few years drop out of the business entirely or eventually are back to the mongrel where they do not have to make use of system and which fully exemplifies one true law of nature, which is, that force always goes to where the least resistance is offered. If these very breeders had been dissatisfied with the laying quality of their flock, with the many types with weakness in breeding and uneven maturing quality, they could by inaugurating practical system in their breeding, overcome the many obstacles that hindered them from being successful.

Froebel said "The proper way to train a child is to begin with its grand-parents". This same rule applied in poultry is one of the true solutions. In other words we must line breed in order to accomplish with any degree of certainty in poultry what the stockmen have in their line. We would never have had a Dan Patch if line-breeding had not been practiced.

What Line Breeding Is

Now just here we should give a simple definition for line breeding. It is the systematic method or way of breeding in the same line (lineage) or family, using selection of the best specimen. Too many confuse this with inbreeding, which is, a haphazard way of mating stock regardless of system or relationship.

It is by line breeding that type becomes fixed, so that each generation has that power of breeding transmission to pro-

duce stock with a similar or fixed type. This fixed type cannot be arrived at unless in the first place the breeder has this fixed firmly in his mind's eye, and here we wish to state that we know of no better guide, than for one to follow the illustrations and text matter in the Standard of Perfection. We have found that the true egg type in the Leghorn, together with the head shape and general makeup that denotes constitutional vigor, is the bird that conforms nearest to Standard requirements. This is also applicable to other breeds.

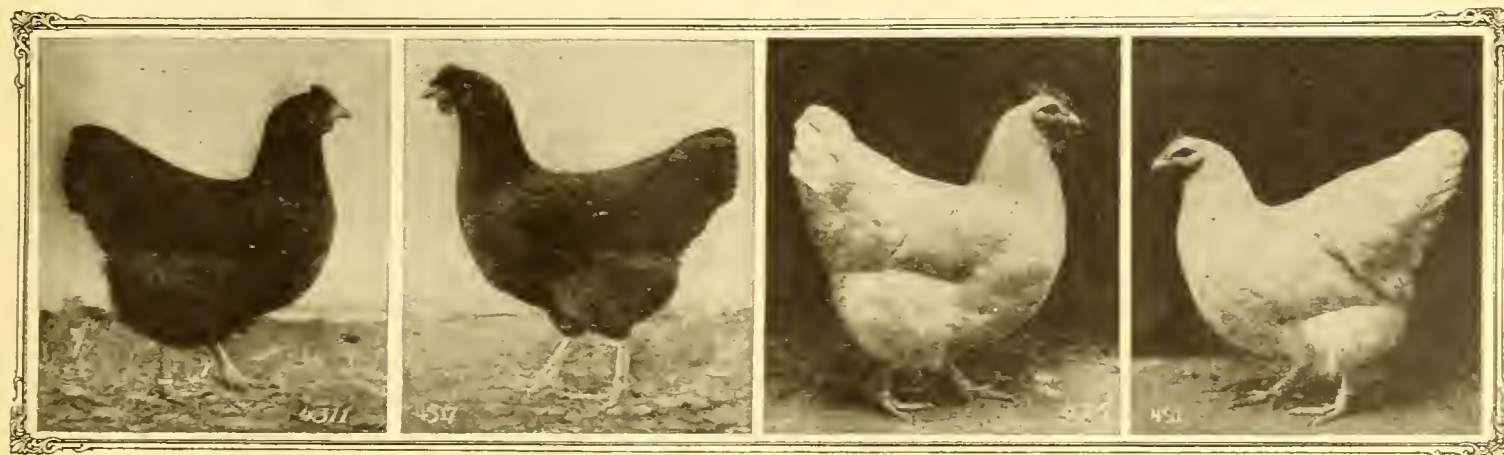
The prime requisite in breeding of any kind is to use as foundation stock nothing excepting good, strong, healthy, vigorous birds. Unless you do this you will certainly fail. Disease, physical weakness, and wrong tendencies are inherent and increase as time goes on, just the same as will prepotency along desirable lines.

Prepotency

"PREPOTENCY IS INCREASED BY CAREFULLY BREEDING TOGETHER BIRDS OF LIKE INCLINATION AND THE LONGER THE PROCESS IS CONTINUED, THE MORE CERTAINLY IS THE CHARACTERISTIC TRANSMITTED. PREPOTENCY IN A CERTAIN DEGREE MAY COME TO BE A QUALITY OF A FLOCK, FAMILY OR STRAIN".

This is being demonstrated to a nicety on our farm in line breeding. Ten or twelve years ago the Cyphers Company Poultry Farm set as their goal "the combining of utility with beauty", and while by some, it was considered not feasible, the writer had great faith in this belief and made it as one of our goals. To what degree of success we have attained is better told by the numerous trap nest egg records we have established on our farm, and the high class Standard type birds we are producing. The few illustrations accompanying this article will help some to tell our story relative to this. We kindly call your attention to the different birds, giving data pertaining to same.

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SAMPLES OF HIGH EGG RECORD, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, PRODUCED ON CYPHERS COMPANY POULTRY FARM

During Calendar Year, 1914, they laid the following numbers of eggs respectively in trap nests: No. 4311 laid 240 eggs; No. 4317, 220 eggs. White Orpingtons, Nos. 475 and 491, laid respectively 220 and 218 eggs, which are remarkable yields for so heavy a breed.

New York State Fair Poultry Show



The Second Largest Poultry Display Ever Assembled on the American Continent and the Finest and Best Balanced Autumn Poultry Exhibit Ever Brought Together. All Standard Varieties in Both Old and Young Classes Shown by Four Hundred Twenty-Nine Exhibitors

By WM. C. DENNY, Associate Editor

THE poultry exhibition held in connection with the 75th Annual New York State Fair at Syracuse, September 13-18, 1915, almost beggared description. With the exception of the display at the World's Fair held at St. Louis in 1904, it was the largest poultry show ever eaged on the American continent. There is no reflection, however, on the wonderful exhibit displayed at the St. Louis Exposition, nor at any other of the remarkable fall displays that have been held since to say that the Syracuse exhibit was the finest and best balanced autumn poultry show that has yet been brought together.

Practically all varieties of Standard poultry were represented with males and females of both young and old. 429 exhibitors from nearby and such far away states as Nebraska in the west and Georgia in the south, in addition to a number from Canada, made entries and displays of about 10,000 head of poultry, pigeons and pet stock. If proof were needed of the quality of the birds shown, even a hasty glance through the list of exhibitors should convince any that were skeptical, that there was shown one of the most representative collections of poultry that could be brought together at a fall exhibition. Here were found the names of such well known breeders as: Dr. E. K. Conrad, Hackensack, N. J.; A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio; Crockford, Bristol, R. I.; K. M. Turner, West Nyack, N. Y.; Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass.; H. A. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J.; Martling Hennerly, Ridgefield, N. J.; John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.; D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.; Monmouth Farms, Freneau, N. J.; J. F. MacKay, Bordentown, N. J.; F. L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio; Pastime Farm, Allentown, Pa.; Ranocas Farm, Brown's Mills, N. J.; Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio; Rufus Delafield, Plainfield, N. J.; Charles D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Junction, N. J.; Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J. Additional to the list of such well known exhibitors and a list of judges that would compare favorably both as to members and prominence with those of New York, Boston, Buffalo and Chicago, there were present as visitors many poultrymen of prominence including E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., of Ringlet Barred Rock fame; M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass., Proprietor of Owen Farms; Len Rawnsley of Rawnsley & Shields Columbus, Ohio; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, Secretary of the American Poultry Association; Fred C. Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., White Wyandotte Specialist and others whose presence lent interest and added to the success of the show.

The present development of the New York State Fair Poultry Department is largely due to the liberal and efficient management of Supt. W. H. Manning, who in the three years that he has been in charge has made himself popular with the patrons of the fair and the poultrymen of the Empire State. Mr. Manning has worked untiringly to assemble an exhibition that poultrymen could feel proud of and has succeeded well. He has surrounded himself with a corps of capable assistants under the direction of W. M. Anderson and every detail has been carefully looked after and promptly attended to.

Two years ago when the appropriation for the new \$100,000 poultry building was made, it was thought unlikely that it would be taxed to its capacity in the near future, but even Supt. Manning's most hopeful expectations have been greatly surpassed. The Syracuse Poultry Building is the largest and finest that has been constructed to be used exclusively for poultry exhibits. It is built entirely of brick, steel and con-

crete, is well lighted and ventilated and equipped with the latest modern show room appliances. Empire cages are used exclusively. Iron railings protect the exhibits from too close attentions of the visitors. The aisles are wide and spacious. With the accommodations for pigeons and bantams in the gallery, the building can comfortably accommodate 8,000 specimens. This year the entries filled it to overflowing and it was necessary to erect a large tent on the north side for the accommodation of the waterfowl entries and a large number of breeding pens.

A comparison of the entries and the number of specimens at the St. Louis World's Fair and Syracuse are as follows:

Total entries in competition: St. Louis, 6786; Syracuse, 6039.

Total specimens in competition: St. Louis, 9590; Syracuse, 9197.

The classes were divided as follows: Plymouth Rocks, 602; Wyandottes, 671; Javas, 53; Dominiques, 66; Rhode Island Reds, 404; Buckeyes, 33; Brahmas, 157; Cochins, 61; Langshans, 198; Leghorns, 899; Minorcas, 247; Andalusians, 85; Anconas, 185; Dorkings, 72; Red Caps, 17; Orpingtons, 323; Cornish, 90; Sussex, 79; Polish, 153; Hamburgs, 195; Houdans, 64; Creve Coeurs, 7; La Fleche, 14; Faverolles, 67; Campines, 266; Lakenfelders, 37; Buttercups, 157; Frizzles, 10; Oriental Games, 34; Exhibition Games, 68; Pit Games, 52; Spanish, 27; Game Bantams, 538; Ornamental Bantams, 950; Turkeys, 42; Ducks, 708; Geese, 178; Guinea Fowl, 23; Pheasants, 20; Pigeons, 985; Pet Stock, 182.

The Leghorn classes lead with 899 specimens representing all Standard varieties. Following came the Wyandottes with 671 birds, Plymouth Rocks were third with 601. There were 950 Ornamental Bantams, 538 Game Bantams and 708 Ducks. Among the numerous features was the remarkable display of Golden and Silver Campines consisting of 266 specimens, the largest display of this variety ever brought together. Langshans was another class that made a fine showing being represented with 198 specimens of the two varieties. There were 185 S. C. Anconas and 403 Rhode Island Reds. The different varieties of Ducks and Geese with 886 specimens were a show by themselves.

New York State Branch Reorganized

In response to a call, poultrymen of New York State met on Thursday and effected a temporary organization to prepare plans for the re-organization of the New York State Branch. President E. B. Thompson and Secretary S. T. Campbell of the parent body were on hand and took an active part in the work. Robert Seaman of Jericho, L. I., was elected President and Prof. James E. Rice of Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer. A committee consisting of D. Lincoln Orr, W. H. Manning and Prof. Rice was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and to provide ways and means to take over and continue the work that the State Branch has been looking after.

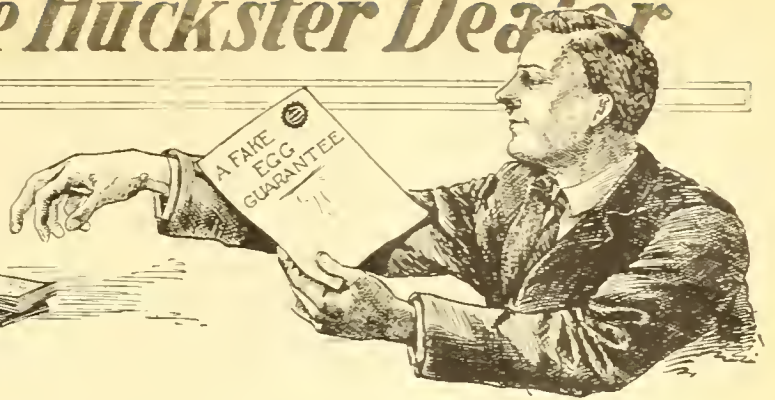
Splendid Prospects for Business

Without exception poultrymen spoke encouragingly of the outlook for business. They were particularly gratified over the prospects of lower grain prices. During State Fair week, wheat was one-third or more less than last winter and spring, and prospects were bright that it would not be much above the regular average at any time during the season.

D. Lincoln Orr, who has spent a life time in the milling business, said that he was on the "bear" side of the market, whereas a year ago he was on the opposite. There is no question, but what the high price of grain affected all branches of

(Continued on page 892)

A Sample Case of the Huckster Dealer



Operating in the United States Today are Fifteen to Twenty Huckster Dealers Who, During Each Breeding and Hatching Season, Are Separating the Interested but Ill-informed Public from Several Hundred Thousand Dollars. They Should be Compelled to Tell the Truth About their Methods and to do Business on Honest Lines

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor—PART II.

ONE of the "foxy" methods of several huckster-dealers in the poultry field of the United States is to publish a "guarantee" in their fancy big-claim catalogues that each purchaser of hatching eggs at per sitting prices (one, two or three sittings) shall obtain "ten live chicks" from each sitting, otherwise they are entitled to have their egg orders duplicated "at half price."

Often more than otherwise, less than ten live chicks are obtained per sitting, but this does not DISTURB in the least the huckster-dealer, because as a matter of fact he is quite willing to duplicate these sittings at half price.

His original prices are, as a rule, \$2.00 per single sitting; \$3.50 for two sittings and \$5.00 for three sittings. His guarantee offer does not apply to eggs sold in hundred lots.

The eggs with which to fill these orders are not produced by him—not as a rule, but often are obtained from farm flocks at an average price of two and one-half cents each or thirty cents per dozen; therefore, if the supply holds out (and generally it does, especially during the latter part of the hatching season when duplicate orders have to be filled) the huckster-dealer is very willing to obtain \$1.00 per thirteen or \$1.75 per twenty-six or \$2.50 per thirty-nine eggs, in the case of these duplicate orders.

On the other hand, it quite often is the case that purchasers of the first lot of eggs do not want any more of this kind! Repeatedly the chicks hatched are not of the variety paid for or are found to be off-colored or otherwise inferior—so much so that this condition can be noted when the chicks are only a few days old.

In all such cases the huckster-dealer takes pains to refer his dissatisfied customer to the fact that the only "guarantee of satisfaction" which applies in case eggs do not hatch well or the chicks are not satisfactory, is to send along a second order at half price.

This is a case of "heads I win, tails you lose", except, of course, they win double on the first pitch of the coin—by getting regular catalogue price for the first sitting or sittings. If space allowed we would publish in connection with the article herewith half a dozen or more recent reports of this kind that have come to our hands from customers of huckster-dealers who have been "stung" on this eggs-for-hatching deal and found it out when it was too late.—Editor.

TWELVE, fifteen and twenty years ago we had some personal experience with poultry hucksters. At Quincy, Ill., twenty years ago we knew one of these men who bought eggs in the city market, also from farmers and who first tried the experiment of puncturing the shells of such eggs by the use of a fine-pointed sewing needle, but who later abandoned this plan because of the tell-tale hole and leakage and adopted the method of immersing each egg in boiling water for a few seconds, thus killing the germ and preventing the egg from hatching.

Four or five years later we threw out of the pages of Reliable Poultry Journal the advertisement of what was called the Excelsior Poultry Farm. This farm pretended to breed (and so advertised) twenty-six different varieties of standard-bred fowl. No such farm existed and the so-called "proprietor" did not own a single chicken, turkey, duck or goose, except as he bought them with which to fill orders in hand or "at a bargain". He bought these fowls any old place and they were of any old quality. At one time he searched the county for some black fowls with feather legs with which to fill an order for Black Langshans—an order sent to him by a man in Ohio, the order calling for a male and eight hens, price, \$125.00. He told us in person that there appeared to be no pure-bred Black Langshans in the county and that he was having "a h— of a time" to find a feather-legged black

rooster and enough hens of this description to fill the order!

Back in 1903-1904 we declined to carry in the columns of Reliable Poultry Journal, a half-page advertisement of Frank Foy, proprietor of Crescent Poultry Farms, Des Moines, Iowa, which advertisement consisted mainly of an illustration showing, in quite elaborate form, a "model" poultry plant, consisting of numerous buildings and well-arranged yards, this plant being advertised as the Crescent Poultry Farms. No such farm existed in fact. At that time Mr. Foy was developing a mail order poultry business at Des Moines and owned about thirty acres of land near the city, on which were several poultry buildings of a nondescript kind. Subscribers to R. P. J., attracted by his half-page advertisement with the large picture of this fake "model" farm, went to Des Moines to see the plant, but could find nothing that looked like it or that resembled it. On this account and because of other complaints as regards quality of stock shipped, we declined to carry further advertising for Mr. Foy in R. P. J.

It was not until last December that our attention was again attracted particularly to huckster-dealers or huckster-farmers in the poultry field, meaning the standard-bred branch of the industry. At that time G. W. Walters of Miami, Fla., wrote us as follows:

"Judge Carl Dare of Des Moines, who bought out the Crescent Poultry Farms, has made a very low price on 100 White Leghorn hens. Do you really know whether the American Poultry Association does guarantee all stock that their licensed judges sell? I will enclose you a catalog cover. I have been advised by a man here to go slow, but as he seems to have the endorsement of the American Poultry Association, I am expecting to get some very high-class birds. I am enclosing you copy of the endorsement.

"We have talked the matter over and thought it would be best to start with good stock and as Judge Dare seems to be guaranteed by this Association, we thought we could not make a mistake."

On the inside page of the front cover of the Carl Dare, Crescent Poultry Farms catalogue, as sent us by Mr. Walters, appeared the A. P. A. judge's certificate of Mr. Dare, together with a picture of himself and the reading matter referred to by Mr. Walters. Herewith, as Fig. 1, (page 872) find an exact reproduction of the picture and reading matter that caused Mr. Walters to ask us if the American Poultry Association really guarantees the poultry transactions of its licensed judges, etc.

This Carl Dare A. P. A. judge's certificate seems to be pretty well "patched up", so to speak; therefore, we wrote to S. T. Campbell, secretary of A. P. A., to find out if the license itself was "straight." He informed us that it was and explained how it came about that the year was shown by the figures, "190", whereas Reese V. Hicks did not become president of the A. P. A. until 1911. Back in the time of the secretaryship of Ross C. H. Hallock a considerable number of these certificates were obtained with the figures, "190", representing the year, the idea, of course, being to fill in the fourth figure. These certificates lasted until after the "0" had run its course, but rather than get new certificates these old ones were used after 1910.

But in writing to us, Secretary Campbell, replying to another question, stated, with due emphasis, although rather ambiguously, that the A. P. A. is very careful NOT to endorse

(Continued on page 872)

Care and Management of Turkeys



Every Farm Should Have Its Flock of Turkeys. While Turkey Raising Is Rather Difficult Success Is Not Hard to Attain if Vigorous Breeding Stock is Used and the Simple Instructions Outlined in the Following Article Are Carefully Followed

BY VICTOR FORTIER

Assistant Poultryman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

(From Exhibition Circular No. 30)

TURKEY raising is rather difficult and breeders are not all successful.

Farmers who have pastures on dry soil, rather poor for live stock, are well situated for rearing turkeys. It is also very desirable to have a wood lot near the pasture, provided, of course, that there are no beasts of prey in the neighborhood.

Breeding Birds

The best specimens should always be selected for breeding purposes. Birds two or three years old are the most suitable. The male turkey is not fully grown before two years. Turkey hens give fairly good results when about twelve months old. Care should be taken to select birds whose breastbone is long and straight, as such birds will carry a large quantity of meat on the breast.

A good ration for breeding turkeys is the following: boiled oats with a little corn, oats, or buckwheat distributed in sufficient quantity. Breeding birds must be in good condition, but not too fat.

Laying and Incubation

The turkey begins to lay about ten months of age. The laying time may be somewhat hastened by giving stimulating food, such as oats, sunflower seed and mash, to which a little beef scrap is added. There are usually two laying periods during the year, at spring and mid-summer. One mating is sufficient to fertilize a whole litter of eggs and one male is sufficient for ten females. At laying time the male should be kept away from the females, at least in the morning, as he often drives them from the nest, beats them and breaks their eggs.

The turkey hen shows that she wants to sit by remaining on her nest. The nest is prepared on the ground with straw or hay. Sitters should be placed so that they cannot see one another. Turkeys like to lay "away" when they are allowed range; they usually make their nests in thickets. It is very hard at times to make them lay in a suitable place; a good plan when laying begins is to keep them in a dark and quiet room until noon; if they are not disturbed after laying a few eggs they will return to place themselves.

When the turkey hen is "sitting" she should always be attended to by the same person. The visit of a stranger

Ten Commandments for Prevention of Disease

1. Never feed on the ground where food may be left to ferment, sour or mould and later be eaten.

2. Never over-feed, especially of egg or mash. Remember that in a wild state turkeys are more often hungry than not.

3. After two weeks of age in good weather, let the hens take the poults and go. They do not need coddling, but they do need protection from weather, beasts of prey, etc.

4. Keep the poults and their coops free from lice. Use Persian insect powder to dust them or a drop of olive oil on the head, at the quill of the wing feathers and around the vent.

5. For a tendency toward bowel trouble feed boiled rice. Bowel trouble indicates improper feeding or exposure to dampness, cold or both.

6. Do not permit poults to run over ground which chickens, pigs, ducks, geese, etc., have made filthy. Plow up such ground or keep the poults yarded away from it.

7. When the poults have been chilled or seem droopy and need a tonic make it as follows: Boil a pint of milk, put in it a shake of red pepper, add a tablespoonful of alcohol, then beat up a raw egg and add to the mixture. Use this to moisten the bran mash. A little finely chopped lean meat may be added.

8. Use green food finely cut in quantity in all rations as an aid to digestion.

9. Be especially watchful of the poults when at about six weeks of age, they "shoot the red", that is, begin to grow the protuberances on the head and neck. The danger is of the blood flowing back upon the heart and becoming stagnant, the intestines become clogged and inflammation and diarrhea follow. The following treatment will prove helpful: Mix one tablespoonful of red pepper and two tablespoonfuls of wheat middlings with water and make into four pills—bake hard. Give one pill three times a day to a full grown turkey or a smaller one in proportion to size of fowl. Follow with a tablespoon of castor oil for the old turkey or a teaspoonful for a young poult.

10. Call the turkeys home to roost by feeding them a little grain every night.—Helen Dow Whitaker, State College of Washington.

may spoil the chances of success. If the eggs have been removed one by one, as laying progresses an artificial nest should be set up in a secluded and dry place. The number of eggs laid is generally about twenty; some turkeys lay as many as fifty or more in a season. One female may hatch as many as twenty-five eggs at a time, but fifteen to eighteen are as many as most hens can properly cover. The mother should be placed carefully on the eggs and kept in place for a few moments. The poults hatch out after twenty-eight or thirty days; during this time if the turkeys do not leave the nest to feed, it will be necessary to remove them at regular intervals.

Rearing Poults

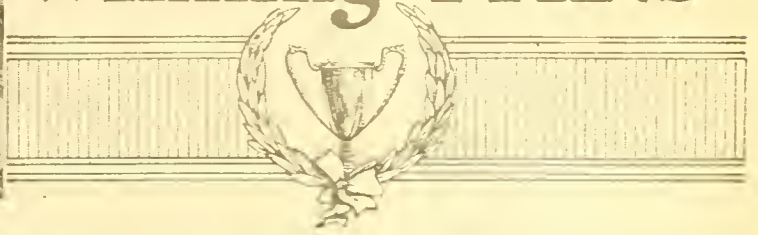
A turkey hen may take care of twenty-five young ones; it is well at this time to remove the male from the young birds as some tom-turkeys have an ugly disposition and would soon destroy a whole flock. Although extremely hardy when fully developed, turkeys are very delicate and frail until they are two months old. During the first few days they are in danger from cold, rain, or hot sun, any of which may prove fatal. A little later, they may be given more liberty with their mother in fine weather, but care should be taken to keep them on dry ground and to provide shelters where they can be under the shade without being deprived of the heat of the sun. The direct hot sun is very injurious, but moderate sunshine or moderate heat under the shade is good for the poults. The young should be carefully protected from the attacks of parasites (see parasites). If there is no natural place at hand, they should be provided with a heap of sand or dry earth where they may take a dust bath at will.

Feeding

It is sometimes necessary to feed the young by hand as they cannot eat like chicks. A good plan is to keep a few chicks among them, just to show them how to eat. Later on, they eat like gluttons. They should be well fed during the first days, but should only receive a little food at a time. They should never be heard, as they only cry when hungry. They should have regularly from four to

(Continued on page 877)

The Value of Exhibiting and Winning Prizes



The Poultry Exhibition is the Main Factor in Maintaining the Standard Bred Poultry Industry on Its Present High Plane. The Value of a Prize Ribbon Depends Upon The Show and the Manner in Which the Winning is Advertised.

By L. D. HOWELL, Secretary of the Palace, New York, Poultry Show

POULTRY breeders in general, the smaller ones in particular, apparently fail to appreciate the value of exhibiting their birds at some poultry exhibition large or small. If one is breeding to produce choice standard bred stock, the poultry exhibition is necessarily the basis of advertising, for one cannot expect to sell choice standard-bred fowl unless they have proven their quality in competition at some poultry exhibition, and one cannot advertise such stock effectively and successfully unless a show room record is the basis of the advertising. We hope all A. P. W. readers who are breeding standard fowl will plan to exhibit at one or even two or more poultry exhibitions during the coming season. It will prove to be money well spent in the increased business that it is sure to produce.—W. C. Denny, Associate Editor.

PERHAPS I shall be called to account for the statement, but I believe that it is the poultry exhibition that is holding the poultry industry in its present high estate.

In arriving at this conclusion, I have drawn freely upon the past and the experience of a fairly active part in present day conditions. It is almost beyond contradiction that when a breed or variety has failed to hold its own in the show room, it has gone down, and gone down quickly, and conversely. When that breed has witnessed renewed activity in the show room it has gained rapidly in prestige.

Poultry Shows Create Popular Favor

Recall the happy prestige once held by the Cochin and Brahma. These breeds are essentially show birds yet with qualities of the market that hold as good today as in former years. Neglected in the show room they went to pieces. Now comes the test. Brahmas are being presented to an eager public in all their massive market qualities with their majestic carriage and richness in color markings that please the eye, and mark you this, no breed has nor ever will hold favor unless there is something about it pleasing to the eye. We rejoice in what is being done for the Brahma yet we can find no valid reason for the condition of the Cochin other than its lack of support in the show room.

Year after year we have visitors at the show who have devoted active years in providing for the future and now feel that they can turn to hobbies and pleasures, and their first question is where shall we find the Lordly Brahma or the Stately Cochin, the fowl of our boyhood days.

The Brahma an Example

Without the poultry show the Brahma would not be enjoying its new lease on popularity, and with the aid of the poultry show and a few loyal breeders the Cochin can come again into its own. They have the same qualities that once made them famous.

I have said many times that everybody likes a winner. The fact that many are interested in Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks influence others to their favor, and large classes convince the doubtful on the theory that where so many are interested there must be merit, and I can make no mistake when I follow.

Standard Ideals a Benefit to Utility Qualities.

It is my idea that the constant striving for an ideal in the show room has brought benefit to the man who likes to style himself a pure utility breeder.

Uniformity in all parts must necessarily include size of body, size of egg, color and texture of egg and the hundred items that must be considered in the successful utility plant. Constant breeding to the Standard of Perfection has brought to the Leghorn its high regard as a layer of pure white eggs of a standard size. Breeding to an ideal has made the R. I.

Red prestige possible, and so it goes with all our breeds. For the market, we must have uniformity in size and color and the day of little eggs and big eggs, white eggs and brown eggs, all in the same crate has gone by and it is breeding to the Standard of Perfection as required in all our shows that has brought this about.

Less I stretch this article to a point beyond the patience of the editor I shall consider the other point submitted to me without further ado. What is the value of a winner at a poultry show? I don't know, but what little I do know, will be hard to keep within the confines of the space allowed to me.

The Value of a Winner

There is, I believe no limit to the value of being a winner. I know men who have made fortunes out of blue ribbons and I know other men that couldn't turn a million blue ribbons into ten cents worth of business. The value of a win at a given show is the same to all exhibitors at the moment the judge hangs the ribbon up, but from that moment the little piece of ribbon means something else entirely.

That win is like a closed book. Inside is the story of years of hard work, careful mating, many times even drudgery and untold sacrifice. It tells the story of successful effort. It's a treasure of inestimable worth. What shall be done with it? Shall it be taken home for personal admiration, given a prominent place on the centre table, but still unopened, its contents unread, or shall it be, that realizing its full value, it is proclaimed from the housetops and every effort made to have it read far and wide as a record of merit and accomplishment?

The Poultry Paper

I like to call the poultry paper the co-ordinate agency with the poultry show. It blazes the way to business with its announcements of your triumph at the show and it takes you even to the out of the way places and picks up a dollar here and a dollar there until when its effort is complete it has rendered you a business statement with a balance on the right side.

Every year there are thousands of dollars of good business thrown away. Paid for services, junked, solely because of neglected correspondence or written in such an unattractive, uninteresting and unconvincing manner that it is consigned to the waste basket forthwith and such an unfavorable impression formed of the writer that business relations are forever barred.

With this suggestion I am done. The value of your win is in proportion to the standard of your show. You must bring it out, every ounce of it, and you can't do it justice by correspondence months late, on any old kind of paper, in pencil or blotted and blurred ink, for slovenly correspondence indicates slovenly conditions and a winner by accident rather than merit of breeding.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

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broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

NUMEROUS IMPORTANT REASONS WHY THE POULTRY BUSINESS WILL BE MUCH BETTER DURING THE SEASON NOW AT HAND

FIRST, the old world war is now more than year old and the unsettled conditions that existed last fall in financial circles have passed away, the result being that our banks at present are full of loanable funds and people in general are not worried to the extent nor in the manner that they were a year ago.

Last fall none of us knew what to expect! For awhile it was feared that the United States could not pay its current debt to Europe. That fear no longer exists. On the contrary, the tide of gold for months has been flowing in this direction and now we are preparing to lend an immense sum of money to European countries.

Within the past year more gold has been shipped to the United States from Europe than during any other twelve months in the history of this country. This condition is certain to continue, despite the proposed big special loan for commodities, because for an indefinite period four of the six wealthiest nations in Europe must look to the United States for foodstuffs, army supplies and munitions of war.

There is no escape for them. This country, with the exception of Japan, is the only great producing nation in the world that today is not at war. Japan

is on the opposite side of the world, far removed from western Europe and at present the means of ocean transportation are both restricted and inadequate. Japan is not a leading agricultural nation, nor is China.

THAT the United States is to keep out of the European struggle, there now appears to be no doubt. The one real cause which might have forced us into it has been removed. The recent official pronouncement of the German government to the effect that international law is to be closely observed as regards submarine warfare, has dispelled the one cloud that appeared to threaten seriously the peace and business prosperity of this country.

Continued peace will mean a gradual, but steady return of prosperity. Of this there can be no reasonable grounds for doubt. Again this year our country has been favored with bumper crops—the largest crops of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, kaffir corn, etc., ever produced by us. It is a larger crop even than was harvested in the fortunate country a year ago.

Furthermore, these bumper crops again are to sell at profitable prices. Last fall, winter and spring our farming class received unexpectedly high prices for the 1914 bumper crop and this experience is to be repeated, in large part, this fall and winter, in all probability. Once more literally billions of cash are to pass into the hands of our farmers and the village merchants.

Today the industrial centers of the country, also are enjoying a revival of activity. The railroads are doing considerably better and the iron and steel industries for the first time in several years are operating practically at full capacity. In many lines of steel production, the numerous plants, large and small, are operating day and night shifts.

From the Atlantic Coast to points as far west as St. Louis and Kansas City, "war orders" in different forms, including general supplies and munitions, are being placed to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. The skilled labor of tool makers, machinists, mill hands, etc., already is at a premium from New York, Boston and Philadelphia to points as far inland as Chicago and St. Louis.

With actually hundreds of millions of money coming to us from Europe for distribution among the farmers and villagers also with other hundreds of millions being spent in our industrial centers, both great and small as regards population, it is certain that we are to enjoy a national revival in business—also that this favorable and prosperous

condition will continue, provided we are to keep out of the war ourselves, which now seems reasonably sure.

POULTRY keepers are truly interested in all these general conditions—especially so in times like the present, but the two factors that most concern them are: FIRST, the cost of poultry foods, from which they produce the articles they have for sale; SECOND, the prices they are to obtain for these products.

It is now an established fact that the cost of poultry foods is to be much lower than was the case last season. The present lower prices of all staple grains prove this and there are other conditions which make it certain, as we believe. The buying power of the public, both foreign and domestic, has been reduced somewhat by the effects of the war. This has made its appearance in the form of enforced economy, both in the old world and the new. In Europe the tens of millions of inhabitants are living on much shorter rations than was the case a year ago. The same has been true in our country, but this buying power will be restored gradually in the United States with a steady revival in general business.

However, on account of the continued wet weather the past summer, two or three of our great farm crops suffered more or less, so that it is estimated that fully twenty-five per cent. of the wheat crop, for example, is unfit for flour-making and therefore can be sold to best advantage in the form of poultry food. Wheat, throughout the eastern third of the United States, is the backbone of poultry rations. Low-cost wheat and bran, therefore, will be a great boon to poultry keepers.

The prices of other grains are now considerably lower than they were a year ago. At this time (September 20th) wheat that is well suited for poultry food can be bought at 90 to 95 cents per bushel in western markets such as Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and kaffir corn and milo maize are now selling in Kansas City—our leading primary market for these grains—at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per hundred pounds. These prices are DECIDEDLY LOWER than those which prevailed a year ago. They appear to make it certain that poultry foods this coming season are to cost much less than they did last winter and spring.

As for the prices to be obtained this winter and next spring for poultry products in the ordinary markets, these prices have ranged fairly high during the last two or three months and it would appear that they are to continue on a profitable basis during the season now at

hand, especially so if poultry foods are to be low in cost, as there is good reason to believe they will be. Poultry meat has been high in price for months and the chances are it will remain so throughout the coming winter and spring. Market eggs are now bringing fully as high prices as they did last fall, at which time poultry foods were higher in price by considerable than they are now.

—o—

LET us remember also that there was a country-wide shortage in the 1915 poultry crop. On account of the high prices of wheat, corn, oats, etc., a year ago, ALSO LAST SPRING—with the "talk" of \$2.00 wheat—tens of thousands of persons in this country were deterred from entering the poultry business and still other thousands who were in the business sold off part or all of their flocks, on account of the high cost of poultry foods.

The inevitable result was a shortage the past spring in young stock raised. Probably this shortage amounts to fully one-third. In other words, we doubt if more than 65 per cent. of a crop of chickens and ducks was raised during last spring. Therefore as we are quite sure to have low-cost poultry foods for the balance of 1915 and the first half of 1916, it would seem certain that a great many people will take up poultry keeping while others will extend their present operations in order to make up for lost time.

The market prices of eggs have been good all summer. Here lately they have improved to a surprising extent. At this time fresh eggs by the care are bringing thirty-two to thirty-six cents per dozen at wholesale in Buffalo, which is three to five cents per dozen more than could be obtained a year ago, although the cost of poultry foods twelve months ago was considerably higher than at present.

It would appear, therefore, that high prices are going to prevail this winter and next spring for market eggs. The same conditions in all probability will apply to poultry for table use. The shortage last spring in the crop raised should mean this and we believe it will prove so.

—o—

UNDOUBTEDLY the buying power of the general public is improving daily. The great farming class has had two bumper crops in succession, with "war prices" for their grains, live stock, surplus horses, mules, etc. This has

meant literally billions of dollars placed in their hands, much of which has come from the European countries. Even the cotton states are back again on solid ground. Here lately they have been obtaining prices for cotton that not only pay cost of production, but which give them a chance for a net profit.

As regards industrial conditions—already touched on briefly in this article—it is well known that our leading cities at present, especially those east of the Mississippi River, are manufacturing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of war supplies and munitions. This was not true a year ago. It was not true six months ago! Today several great European nations are going into debt to

the United States head over heels. This is having the effect of putting back to work tens of thousands of skilled laborers in many lines of industry. It also means a general distribution of immense quantities of actual cash.

Better still, domestic trade, both in manufacturing and mercantile lines, is improving throughout the country day by day. Of this there can be no doubt. When the farmers are prosperous, the

New York State Fair

SEPTEMBER 13-18, 1915

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LEGHORNS SILVER

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Have astonished the world with their **WINNINGS**. They won every **FIRST** at **CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW** two years in succession. **BEST DISPLAY** six times. My customers are also winning everywhere.



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H. W. HALBACH,

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Niagradow White Wyandottes

made a splendid record during 1914 winning in three shows 8 firsts, 7 seconds, 9 thirds, 5 fourths; winning **best collection** in each under 3 different judges and getting more places than any two competitors. Birds from our eggs can

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after May 15th. Best exhibition matings as they run \$2.50 per setting. If selected from one pen \$5.00 per setting. Utility eggs \$1.00 per setting while they last. No one has better stock. Catalogue free.

MARSHALL & MARSHALL,

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA



Buffalo 1st cock

GREAT FOREST CITY SHOW, CLEVELAND, JUST OVER, OHIO'S GREATEST POULTRY SHOW

Carver's Red Farms Big Win on S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Speckled and Red Sussex

A. A. CARVER, 8 Firsts and every bird inside the ribbons. 17 Ribbons. High-class exhibition stock of same blood as these winners.

SEVILLE, OHIO

village merchants also do well. Back of the village merchant stands the city wholesaler and the manufacturer. Today we are shipping hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods abroad, while at the same time our manufacturers and merchants are supplying a steadily growing home trade, based solidly on widespread agricultural prosperity.

All these things are certain to benefit the poultry industry. Looking out across the field and carefully analyzing the different conditions, the American Poultry World predicts that there will be an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. in the demand for standard-bred fowl, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks, also for poultry equipment during this winter and next spring, as compared with the season of 1914-1915. We confidently believe that the readers of this magazine can depend on such an increase in the demand for their products.

A serious handicap last fall, winter and spring was the foot and mouth quarantine, which affected large parts of the United States—also Canada. That condition has practically been removed. No states or sections of this country are at present under quarantine and it is promised that the restrictions soon will be removed in Canada. These Canadian restrictions now are only partly effective, so far as the poultry industry is concerned. By making proper arrangements, standard-bred fowl can be shipped into Canada from poultry farms or plants on which no animals with split hoofs are kept. First to last, the quarantine restrictions have not affected the eggs-for-hatching branch of the standard-bred poultry industry.

THESE are not times for undue expansion in business, nor for foolish expenditure. On the other hand, the period of "scare", or of fear and timidity, has passed away. It is now a time for conservative progress—for GOOD COURAGE and a determination to face the situation and improve every good opportunity.

Fortunate indeed are these United States! Practically all of the rest of the civilized world is at war. This twentieth-century calamity is much to be regretted, but it has furnished the United States a chance never before equalled in its history. We would not be Americans if we did not improve this opportunity to the utmost, within practical limits and on legitimate lines. If we are not to be

drawn into the war—and it now appears to be quite clear that this danger has been avoided—it is certain, in our best judgment, that the United States is entering upon a return of prosperity that will reach all classes of our population.

This is not merely the opinion of a poultry journal editor. It is a view that is held by leading bankers, by our foremost railroad men, by great manufacturers, by the governors of states and by President Wilson himself. The financial papers of the country tell us the same thing and so do the weekly reports of the Dun and Bradstreet mercantile agencies. It will take three to six months before the billions of new money get into wide circulation, but this distribution of cash is now well under way and by January 1st we believe this country will be on the eve of enjoying a prosperity that has not been equalled within the last eight years, or since the panic of 1907.

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THIS will be in plenty of time to greatly benefit the poultry industry, all branches. For a while longer the payment of past debts will continue, on the part of individuals who now are back at work at good pay, but as soon as this lost ground is recovered the retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers will find that a great change has taken place in their favor, because the average person spends money freely if he has it, and by the first of the year money again will be in free circulation as a result of the sale of our bumper crops and of the shipment abroad of enormous quantities of war supplies and munitions.

When the war started a year and more ago, this country had liquidated—was really in a favorable position for such a world calamity; therefore it will recover quickly, now that the submarine war cloud has been dispelled and the old world must depend on us for our surplus products and for all the supplies and munitions our great industrial centers can produce. Meanwhile our own people, a hundred million of them, will steadily recover their buying power and general business will prosper in proportion.

E. B. THOMPSON, AS PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, HAS EXPRESSED HIS VIEWS STRONGLY

On page 855 of this issue of A. P. W. is an important statement of opinion and belief from the pen of E. B. Thompson, America, N. Y., president of the American Poultry Association. This statement was published in the September number of the Quarterly Bulletin as issued by A. P. A. and we invite every reader of the "World" to look up what President Thompson has said and to read it with due care and appreciation.

In March, 1914, issue of the A. P. A. bulletin—a year and a half ago—there appeared an eight or ten-line editorial note, also from the pen of President Thompson, in which he expressed the belief that certain advertisements in the poultry papers of the United States ought to be censored. Just who was to do the censoring was not stated, but the fair inference was that this was to be done by the American Poultry Association, or by a committee thereof—the censorship to extend to the advertisements of members of A. P. A., also perhaps to other poultrymen and poultry supply dealers, at least in the form of public disapproval through A. P. A. channels.

That little eight or ten-line item, as published in the March, 1914, issue of the A. P. A. Bulletin, had considerable influence on the committee which met at South Bend, Ind., and at Buffalo, N. Y., in March and November of 1914 for the purpose of revising and improving the constitution and laws of the American Poultry Association. The members of this committee were: President Thompson, S. T. Campbell, secretary of A. P. A., U. R. Fishel, treasurer of A. P. A., Reese V. Hicks and the editor of A. P. W., former presidents of the association, and John H. Robinson and Frank E. Hering, earnest and capable new members of the organization.

As a result of the discussion of President Thompson's recommendation, as regards exaggerated or untrue advertisements, the preamble of the new constitution was made stronger, with relation to unbecoming conduct on the part of members and the provisions for suspending or expelling members also were strengthened and made more definite and business-like. Full credit for this A. P. A. Bulletin item should be given to President Thompson, along with the strong pronouncement made by him in the September, 1915, bulletin, as repro-

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

We offer a number of breeding pens just as they were bred by us. The matings are small, only three to five females in each pen.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS,

Box 804,

WALTHAM, MASS.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS

For your high-class Rhode Island Reds, both combs. We have birds fit for any show and will ship on approval.

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM, Box 2, 1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BYERS' ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

You can ill afford to ignore my ability to now serve you liberally in the finest exhibition birds, or the best possible layers in utility stock.

C. S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist 15 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

duced on page 855 of this issue of A. P. W.

As a general proposition, the U. S. postal authorities are opposed to false statements made in advertisements contained in periodicals that are distributed through the mails. Federal laws against this practice are in existence and lately several state legislatures have adopted similar laws. Here is one that went into effect June 19, 1915, in the State of Missouri:

"Any person, firm, corporation or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service or anything offered, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made or circulated in the state, a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet or letter or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation of statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, providing that nothing herein shall apply to any proprietor or publisher of any newspaper or magazine who publishes or circulates any such advertisement without the knowledge of the unlawful or untruthful nature of such advertisement."

It will be well for the poultry business to "get in line", so to speak, with this reform movement. Here is work for the American Poultry Association to undertake, doing so in behalf of honest men and women who are engaged in the production, exhibition and sale of standard-bred fowl and in behalf of the poultry industry as a whole, particularly the standard-bred branch of the business.

Really there is no cause for exaggeration or misrepresentation in the advertisements of poultrymen. Their statements should consist of FACTS and it is not at all necessary for them to bankrupt the English language in the use of adjectives—in making "tall claims" that are not backed up by truthful records. There have been a few cases where exaggeration has reached over the line into the realm of FALSEHOOD. It is such cases that President Thompson had in mind, no doubt, when he wrote the little eight or ten-line item that was published in the A. P. A. Bulletin a year ago last spring.

But in the important pronouncement from the pen of President Thompson, as published on page 855 of this issue of A. P. W., a good deal MORE IS MEANT than mere exaggeration in poultry advertisements. In this declaration President Thompson has stated in brief form the views of a man who has spent twenty-five to thirty years in developing a highly valuable strain of standard-bred fowl and in building up a reputation for square dealing, based on actual quality, definite show records and satisfied customers. For a man like this to have the truth taken out of his mouth, so to speak, and to be used falsely by competitors or by any one else HURTS—and it is natural for him to resent it.

The "vampires" referred to by President Thompson include hucksters-dealers and all other forms of pirates and parasites that today are robbing or feeding upon the standard-bred poultry industry—an industry that is based on the American Standard of Perfection and that has been brought into existence, developed and established by the combined efforts of the American Poultry Association and other true friends of poultry culture. No matter who or what these pirates and parasites are, their methods SHOULD BE EXPOSED and they ought to be forced to correct or abandon these methods or get out of the business, once and for all.

In this direction lies the duty of the American Poultry Association. This is not work for any poultry journal to do—or for the entire poultry press to do. President Thompson is absolutely right in the position he has taken, both as regards false statements and gross exaggeration in poultry advertisements, as published in the poultry journals, and he is right in styling as "vampires" the huckster-dealers that buy so-called standard-bred fowl from Tom, Dick and Harry, also eggs for hatching of the same nondescript quality and who then sell fowls, hatching eggs and day-old chicks at enticing prices to thousands of men and women who have been educated by the American Poultry Association, by the poultry press and by instructors of all kinds to value standard-bred fowl and to desire to own, breed, exhibit and deal in same.

HERE IS HOPING that E. E. Richards, president-elect of the American Poultry Association and successor to President Thompson, IS OF THE SAME MIND as his immediate predecessor and that he will take up the work and go forward with it, basing his efforts on the new constitution and laws of the association and encouraged and supported by every sincere and active member of the organization. For him to do this will be to prove himself worthy of the splendid vote he received and of the high esteem in which he is held by his many friends and well-wishers. As chairman for four years of the important committee on grievances and complaints (now known as the Welfare, Grievance and

Complaints Committee) Mr. Richards made a fine record, and on this account, as well as on the basis of our personal knowledge of the man, we believe that President Richards, after his inauguration at the A. P. A. meeting at San Francisco next month, will appreciate his new opportunity and take hold of this work with a lively interest and COMMENDABLE ENERGY.

"THE BEST MEN AND WOMEN IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS ARE WITH US"

Returning lately from a two weeks' trip that included a four or five days' visit at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, also at the Allentown Fair, Allentown, Pa., Wm. C. Denny, associate editor and business manager of A. P. W., made to us the remark that is used as the heading of this article. Said Mr. Denny, further:

"The self-respecting men and women in the standard-bred poultry business welcome the fact that A. P. W. has adopted the policy that there should be no forbidden subjects in the poultry business—that if for any reason the truth may not be told about some fact or condition in the poultry industry it is time that the light was turned on and they are glad that one poultry journal at least is doing this openly and without hesitation. Perhaps half a dozen men that I met were lukewarm, but in every case they had special reasons. Also there are a few hangers-on-parasites, you call them—that are beginning to feel uncomfortable, but they can be spared from the poultry ranks, and good riddance.

"While I am on the subject, there is another class of so-called poultrymen that should receive attention. I refer to the huckster showmen or carload exhibitors who make tours of the country every fall, taking in the big fall fairs and carrying away hats full of prize money that really ought to be distributed among earnest capable specialty breeders, notably beginners who are not strong enough to attend the winter shows where the competition is keen and it takes more experienced exhibitors to win out. These huckster showmen buy the great majority of their fowls and go from fair to fair, acting as professionals and exhibiting these dress-parade chickens, notably the odd varieties, in competition with amateurs in the form of farmers, farmers' wives and nearby beginners who do not know the tricks of the trade and are therefore working under a losing handicap."

HAWKINS BARRED ROCKS CHAMPIONS EAST and WEST

No other strain of Barred Rocks in America has ever made such *sweet* victories at the three world's greatest shows.

Boston, New York and Chicago

At New York 1912 they won 6 out of 8 prizes awarded on cockerels including 1st. prize and grand sweepstakes special for best cockerel in the show.

At Chicago 1912-1913 they won four first prizes and grand special \$100, cup for best display in competition with 400 Barred Rocks. **At Chicago 1913-1914** they won six first prizes and all specials in strongest company. **At Boston 1915** with the big eastern breeders competing they won 1st. and 4th cocks, 1st and 2nd. hens, 1st. cockerel (champion male) 1st. and 3rd pullet bred cock, 1st. cockerel bred hen, first pen, special for best colored male and female.

SHOW BIRDS READY TO WIN IN ANY COMPETITION and high class breeders mated to produce winners. A pen of 21 pullets of this strain averaged 207 eggs in one year. They are bred to lay and win. Catalogue of the Champions free.

A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 30, Lancaster, Mass.

A. P. W. is glad to know that it has the support of the true friends of poultry culture in its efforts to light up the dark places in the poultry industry and to explain or expose the questionable methods of the hucksters and hangers-on who tear down instead of build up, who seek to profit by the labors of others and whose conduct, in some cases, is such that the whole industry is brought more or less into disrepute.

For twenty years and more the editor of A.P.W. has watched the passing show in the poultry field—has been a part of it in fact. By this time we ought to be fairly well posted as to what is truly helpful on the one hand and about the things that are harmful on the other hand. When times are prosperous the average person is indifferent about a good many things. On the contrary, when business is slack we all find ourselves looking for the cause or causes. In such conditions NOTHING seems quite right and we are liable to blame most anything—in fact everything, more or less.

With the return of prosperity, all this is forgotten. After all, making money seems to be the chief object in life with a great majority of us. No blame attaches to this, provided the money-making is on legitimate lines. But during these slack times we ought to "clean house" while the mood is upon us. During these periods we have the time to spare and we "feel the pinch"—which is a sufficient motive for action. Here is ACTUAL BENEFIT, therefore, arising from slack trade conditions and the urgent need of our studying the facts as they are, doing so with a determination to put our house in better order, so that when prosperity returns we shall be in good shape to take advantage of it.

If times are truly prosperous in any branch of industry, or in an entire country, talk of reform or efforts in that line are quite liable to be ignored or UNWELCOME. But when business is "off" we all are anxious to find a remedy—are willing to brace up and clean up. That time is NOW in the standard-bred poultry industry—so it seems to us.

Under existing conditions we should at least do our best to protect and culti-

vate what trade there is and to direct it into right channels. What is here stated is written for those who are able to understand. In this short article may be found the new policy of A. P. W.—a policy that has for its object an early betterment of all branches of the poultry industry of North America.

In this work A. P. W. invites the active assistance of every earnest and honest man or woman in the poultry business. Do not hold back or stand on ceremony, but write us frankly your views and give us the benefit of your co-operation. To date great progress has been made in the poultry field, but this is not to be compared with the advancement just ahead of us. A return of general business prosperity is close at hand and if we but join in "cleaning house" while we have the leisure for this commendable work, the poultry industry will be MUCH BETTER FOR IT in the years to come.

THE A. P. A. OFFICIAL SCORE CARD SHOULD BE USED AT ALL SMALL AND MODERATE SIZED POULTRY SHOWS

Two men who have made—and are still making—a close study of poultry problems, including those that pertain to the standard-bred branch of the industry, have recently come out in their writings in favor of the use of the score card, or of score card judging at poultry shows. These men are John H. Robinson, Boston, Mass., editor of Farm Poultry, and Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio, conductor of the Western Notes and Comment Department of the Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

It was gratifying to the editor of A. P. W. to have these well-known men declare themselves as being in favor of score card judging. It will interest our readers to know that Wm. C. Denny holds the same opinion as regards score card judging at all poultry exhibitions except perhaps at big sweepstakes shows

like those held annually in New York City, at Boston, Chicago, etc.

Twelve to fifteen years ago we went carefully into this subject, analyzing the situation and checking different points. It was a case of score card versus comparison in our mind and we tried to canvass the situation without prejudice and to decide the matter on its merits. We still believe that any one who will do this with an open mind will decide in favor of score card judging at four out of every five poultry shows held throughout the United States and Canada.

Broadly speaking, our poultry shows have three main functions: First, to interest and inform the general public as to the attractiveness and productive values of standard-bred fowl; second, to furnish an opportunity for breeders of standard fowl to show their birds and have them passed on, in competition, by disinterested and competent judges; third, to educate and encourage the amateur or beginner in poultry culture by enabling him to see choice birds in show condition and to have his own best specimens handled and passed on in public by disinterested and competent experts.

IN AN IMPORTANT SENSE THE "LAST" OF THE THREE MAIN REASONS ABOVE GIVEN SHOULD BE "FIRST", IN THE SENSE THAT IF THE AMATEUR OR BEGINNER IS NOT HELPED AND ENCOURAGED HE WILL LOSE INTEREST, REMAIN AWAY FROM THE SHOWS AND IN MANY CASES WILL ABANDON THE EFFORT TO OWN AND PRODUCE "AS GOOD AS THE BEST".

About as "cold a hand-out" as the beginner or amateur can get at a poultry exhibition, little or big, is to have his birds passed on BY COMPARISON and

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE WHITE WYANDOTTE WORLD



You will be treating yourself right and serving your own best interests if—before buying White Wyandottes you will write me, *fully telling me your wants*. I have by far the finest and largest lot I have ever reared; birds that will positively be the *winners* at America's best shows this fall and winter as have been their ancestors for the past 21 years

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN

Produces satisfactory results in filling the egg basket, laying up to 265 eggs a year. Prize winning females are selected from among the layers, a strong point in your favor. Their fine head points, wonderful size, shape, pure white, stay white plumage, broad backs and well spread tails combined with their wonderful laying ability and power of reproduction, also their habit of winning the 1st prizes are the results of 21 years of systematic pedigree line breeding.

2000—BIRDS FOR SALE—2000

The results of my 21 years of experience I am offering you at remarkably low prices, quality of birds and breeding considered, Females \$5.00 to \$25.00 each. Males \$5.00 to \$35.00. A limited number, extra choice and of the very best of breeding, \$50.00 each. Breeding Pens \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00. Show Pens \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00. I have no cheap birds nothing but the best so please do not write me for \$2.00 and \$3.00 birds.

If you wish to win I can help you: if you wish to breed winners I will mate the birds correctly to produce them.

Buy you breeders early. Reserve your show birds now for November, December and January Shows. All stock shipped on 48 hours approval.

New 50-page, richly illustrated art catalogue *free for the asking* (5 red stamps appreciated). It tells the story of my success and may help you to succeed. EGGS. Pens for 1916 mated December 15th. State wants definitely and address

CHAS. V. KEELER,

R. F. D. No. 17,

WINAMAC, IND.

be sent home empty-handed—without a prize of any kind or a record of any description as to the excellence or comparative value of HIS choicest specimens. If he sent his birds to the show and was unable to go with them, he might just as well have kept them at home. He neither knows how good they are, nor how much inferior they were to the actual winners.

Unfortunately the average judge of poultry likes the comparison system. It is a cinch for him. He can do the work this way with about one-fourth the effort and there is no written record of either his good judgment or his blunders. He avoids handling perhaps seventy-five per cent. of the specimens. Therefore what a labor-saving device this plan is! The time that might have to be spent in going over each good bird carefully and making a score card record of it, can be used enjoyably in talking to poultrymen and visiting with the ladies.

As for the amateur or beginner, if he is present at the show, he certainly gets precious little satisfaction. In a class of a hundred birds the best twenty-five or thirty are the only ones that are really considered. If there are five prizes, the sixth best bird in each class might just as well be as poor as the poorest in the lot, so far as any recognition is concerned! There may be fifteen or twenty birds that are only a shade poorer than the fifth prize winner, yet these birds are nonentities. So far as any show-room value is concerned, they do not exist!

For the amateur or beginner—or for the long-time breeder for that matter—to have score cards for these next best birds, for the two, three or five or ten or fifteen specimens that are within a point or two of the winners—to have

a score card for each of these birds, made out by a competent judge, "in competition", and signed by such a judge, will be for the non-winning exhibitors to OWN CARDS, each one of which will be worth a dollar or so at least, and perhaps five to ten dollars.

To get cards of this kind means something! It means dollars, it means sales—often it means business SUCCESS to hundreds of non-successful poultry exhibitors at our numerous poultry shows—to men and women who have worked hard and studied faithfully in their efforts to produce high-class standard-bred fowl who have paid their entry fees and perhaps their railroad fares, yet who receive nothing of tangible value at comparison shows. Is it any wonder that a good many earnest men and women try this out two or three times at comparison shows, then "give it up" and remain away from these exhibitions?

Next take the general public, or that part of it which is interested in standard-bred fowls. They read about a poultry show where comparison judging is practiced. John Smith is credited with winning five first prizes in Barred Rocks or White Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds. No score cards were made at this show. Pray tell us how the absent public is to obtain ANY TRUE IDEA of the actual or comparative value of the birds on exhibition at this show? Did the Barred Rocks that won the prizes range from ninety to ninety-three points in valuation, as judged by the Standard of Perfection, or did the best bird in the show of this variety score only about eighty-nine points?

Was the class of White Wyandottes or White Leghorns, or White Orpingtons, or Rhode Island Reds made up of truly

choice specimens that if judged by the score card would have reached ninety-four, ninety-five or perhaps ninety-five and one-half points, or were they birds that could not have passed the ninety-two point mark? Who can tell? Certainly not a soul who was not in actual attendance at the show and competent to judge the winners in each and every case for himself or herself.

One reason why we want competent poultry judges is so that all who are concerned can obtain the disinterested opinion or valuation of experts. Without the score card there is nothing to go by except to see the actual birds and compare them for yourself as best you can. As soon as the show breaks up and the birds are dispersed, "it is all off"—absolutely so. John Smith and Bill Jones then can go ahead and "claim the earth," if they were so fortunate as to win, but there is no written record on which they can base their claims, nor is there any check on their exaggeration.

Next try to compare one show with another—any two big shows, if you please. Let us say that Boston has a fine class of Barred Rocks, and so has New York and so has Chicago. Well and good. But if comparison judging is practiced at these three shows, even though the judges are identical, WHAT CHANCE is there for the interested public, near or far, to decide at which show THE BEST Barred Rocks actually were shown?

For the man or woman not in attendance at two of these shows, or at all three of them, it is impossible to know where the best birds were shown, or by whom. John Smith, who shows at Chicago, will insist that his "are the best on earth", while the New York victor will claim that Madison Square Garden



TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

EVENTUALLY---WHY NOT NOW?



The test of the quality of any strain of fowls is not an occasional winner, but in repeated winnings year after year.

TOMPKIN'S REDS have proven their quality by winning year after year, for twelve years, at the leading shows including Madison Square Garden, The Palace and Boston. Not at one show each year but at several.

The production of repeated winners year after year is what counts, for it proves beyond a doubt that **TOMPKIN'S REDS** possess the correct blood lines, the lines that produce quality and quality is what you pay for and what you expect when you buy an exhibition or breeding bird.

TOMPKIN'S STRAIN was established over 40 years ago by my father who was among the first to follow selective breeding and I have followed in his footsteps and kept blood lines intact. This is why **TOMPKIN'S REDS** have such high average quality. Why they are able to win year after year. They are a straight line of breeding, not a mixture of several lines.

I never had as fine a flock as this year, consequently I was never in better position to make selections for you. It makes no difference what price you pay I give the same personal and painstaking care in making the selection.

I give my personal attention to every detail of the business and you can rest assured that I will do my best to merit your satisfaction. If you want an exhibition or breeding bird I will guarantee to give you quality equivalent to the price asked.

My prices are reasonable. My service prompt. You need Tompkin's quality. Why not write today.

MY CATALOGUE IS FREE



LESTER TOMPKINS



Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

CONCORD, MASS.

is the only real sweepstakes show on the map and that classical Boston is a village by comparison.

As a matter of course, the population of New York City and the size of Madison Square Garden have nothing to do—nothing whatever—with quality of the standard-bred fowl exhibited in the Garden each year. Any given year this, that or some other class of fowls at the Garden show will be extra strong, while a few years later, or possibly the next year (in the absence of a club meeting, for example) the specimens in one or several classes will be decidedly inferior.

Yet a first prize won at Madison Square Garden is still a first prize, in the estimation of the public, also in the hands of the advertiser as a bid for business, although one year it takes a ninety-five-point bird to win, whereas the following year a bird that would score less than ninety points in the hands of the same judge would carry off the highest honor and therefore can be used year after year in the printed matter of the owner as a business getter.

Times without number as good or better birds in various classes are shown in cities of 25,000, 50,000 and 100,000, than are shown the same year, in the same classes, at New York, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Washington, etc. This fact is undisputable, yet under the comparison system the value of a winner is determined in the public mind, not by the value of the fowl, but by the size of the city, the publicity given to the poultry show and the reputation of the association that puts on the exhibition.

How silly—how absurd this is! To the best of our judgment practically every fundamental reason relating to the educational and financial benefits of ex-

hibiting standard-bred fowl in public competition, is strongly in favor of the score card system as against the lazy and indifferent method of hanging up the awards by comparison. Twenty years have gone by since we first exhibited birds ourselves—and TREASURED HIGHLY the score cards we obtained. During all these years we have watched the course of events, have read and listened to the talk and arguments of the comparison advocates, yet not for a moment have we wavered in our allegiance to the score card and our belief in score card judging.

Judging by score card puts the poultry judge TO THE TEST; therefore, the use of this system at a large majority of our shows would mean better judging. The man who uses a score card cannot "get by" with shiftless work! The record he has made EXISTS AS PROOF and it lives on indefinitely, or at least long enough to convict the incompetent and condemn the slovenly. Any "make-believe" judge can "poke up the chickens" by the comparison system and after the show is over and the birds have been sent home he can talk as big as anybody about what he did or did not do. No greater invitation to heedless, worthless work on the part of poultry judging EXISTS TODAY than the widespread practice of the comparison system.

Moreover, the comparison system invites and encourages all kinds of "funny business". It is wide open to collusion, as compared with score card judging. After the show is over every bit of evidence passes out of existence. Only the actual witnesses can produce proof and they, too, will have gone home. The judge has written nothing—has signed nothing! Not a scrap of paper nor the

stroke of a pen exists to cause him a moment's worry. After the show closes it is a matter of prestige and official backing. The exhibitor can "go hang", so far as having any evidence to present, or any that readily may be obtained. This sort of a system can be rammed down the throat of a patient and helpless public for awhile, but sooner or later the revolt will come, just as sure as two and two make four.

Also there is the educational value of the score card AT THE SHOW. Well do we remember our first five to ten years as a breeder of standard-bred fowl and a patron of the winter exhibitions. The same was true in our case as a student of poultry culture. For hours at a time at different shows, year after year, we watched men like I. K. Felch, Sharpe Butterfield, B. N. Pierce, C. A. Emry and others handle the birds, comment on the defects or disqualifications and direct the clerk what cuts to make. With us on every such occasion were half a dozen to two or three dozen earnest students of poultry culture—each of us trying to learn all we could from these practical teachers who had come from a distance at the expense of the show and under pay of the local management to do this valuable work—doing it openly, in the presence of the exhibitors and explaining the whys and wherefore. Here was a poultry school worth while! Worth while to whom? To the actual men and women who are the backbone of the industry, particularly the standard-bred branch of it.

Score card judging has its faults, especially so in the hands of incompetent or careless judges, but the system should be valued independently of poor work by poor judges—it should be looked upon

(Continued on page 857)



REGALS KEEP WINNING

Last month I told you about the splendid quality of my early cockerels and pullets. This quality has now been abundantly proven by the early shows. In five of the largest of these early shows, strings furnished from here have made wonderful records. One of these shows I have permission to refer to and I take pleasure in giving the letter of my customer:

"Cleveland, Ohio, September 3rd, 1915.

"Mr. John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.,

"Dear Sir:

"No doubt you are wondering how the birds came out at the Forest City Show. They arrived in A-1 condition and made the following win: First Cock, First Hen, First Cockerel, Second and Third Pullet, First Pen, Best Display and Champion Ribbons. Mr. Sewell was much impressed with the First Cockerel and I told him not to forget he was a Regal. Will want more birds later.

"Thanking you, I remain

"Yours truly,

"John E. Stoll."

The four other shows were just as important and the winnings were fully as good. What other White Wyandotte Breeder could send out five winning strings all inside of one month? Besides I have been doing this for years. Each year I have hundreds of chicks ready for the early shows. Does it not prove that the Regals have the vigor and vitality to reproduce themselves at any season of the year, January or June?

Why not win your show and at the same time make a start in Regal White Wyandottes by placing your order now? Thousands to select from.

FREE.—Send for catalogue and summer sale list, giving description of several hundred breeders I am offering for sale. Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book telling all about White Wyandottes.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Box W,

PORT DOVER, CANADA

Business Vampires That Live On The Blood of Honest Poultrymen

Editor's Note.—Many readers of A. P. W. are aware of the fact that the American Poultry Association publishes a quarterly bulletin. This bulletin contains official and general information of interest to members of A. P. A. and is sent to them free of charge. The president of the organization is the editor of this bulletin and the secretary serves as manager.

In the September, 1915, issue of the A. P. A. bulletin there is a leading editorial from the pen of E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., now president of the organization, which we believe every earnest friend of poultry culture in the United States and Canada will be glad to read. It is republished herewith, word for word.—Editor A. P. W.

THE fundamentals for success in the Standard-bred poultry business are high quality of stock and fair and honest dealings, these things to be supplemented by exhibiting at poultry shows and reasonable and judicious advertising.

The conditions which now exist all over the country affect in a harmful way very many kinds of business and it is not surprising that the poultry business should suffer its share in the general depression which must be only a temporary condition. Fine Standard-bred poultry is as much loved as ever and as soon as money is more plentiful in the hands of the buying public the demand for fine birds of the popular breeds will be greater than ever before.

We have always had unwavering faith in the stability of the Standard-bred poultry business; it is no more affected by wars and panics than hundreds of other industries, the most of which must expect to suffer more or less depression about once in so many years.

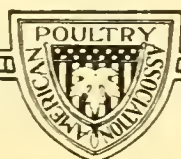
The trouble now with the poultry business—more than general business depression or war—is the fast and loose methods which the rascally and unscrupulous elements are permitted to carry on. This is the one thing that is eating like a cancer into the property of the honest good-intentioned breeders; it is preventing the fair-minded men and women, who have taken up the breeding of fancy poultry, from reaping the rewards which the quality of their stock and their just methods entitle them to.

A prominent editor writes as follows: "It may be that the poultry business is dull these days, but certain it is that if the amount of business that is being done could be directed into right channels—could be placed with men and women who are conducting their business on honest lines even the present amount of business in Standard-bred fowls and eggs for hatching therefrom will prove quite satisfactory, in my opinion."

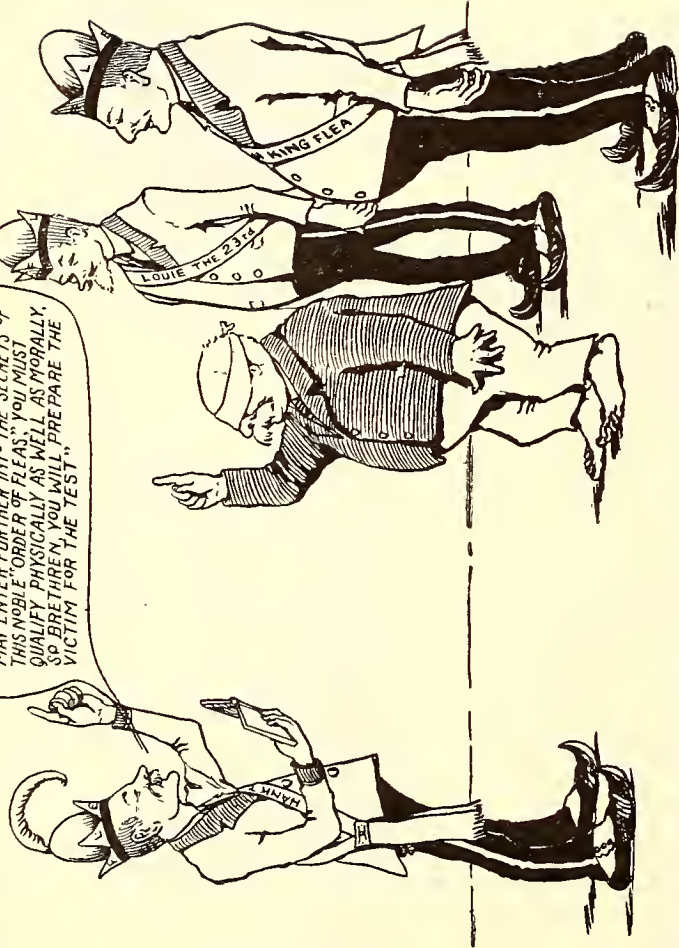
These words are far-reaching in their importance to the subject and every member of the American Poultry Association will do well to commit them to memory—they diagnose the case and lay the heart of the trouble bare.

The greatest work the American Poultry Association can ever accomplish for the honest poultrymen of the United States and Canada will be to rid the public of the corrupt practices now so common. The opportunity to act is now—the A. P. A. must rid the honest breeders of this business vampire that lives on the blood of these honest breeders. The cloud of suspicion hangs over the whole fancy poultry business on account of the detestable methods now permitted and the honest breeder is humiliated by the knowledge that constantly comes to him of the wrongs that are being committed in various ways by parasites that blemish the fair name of Standard-bred poultry.

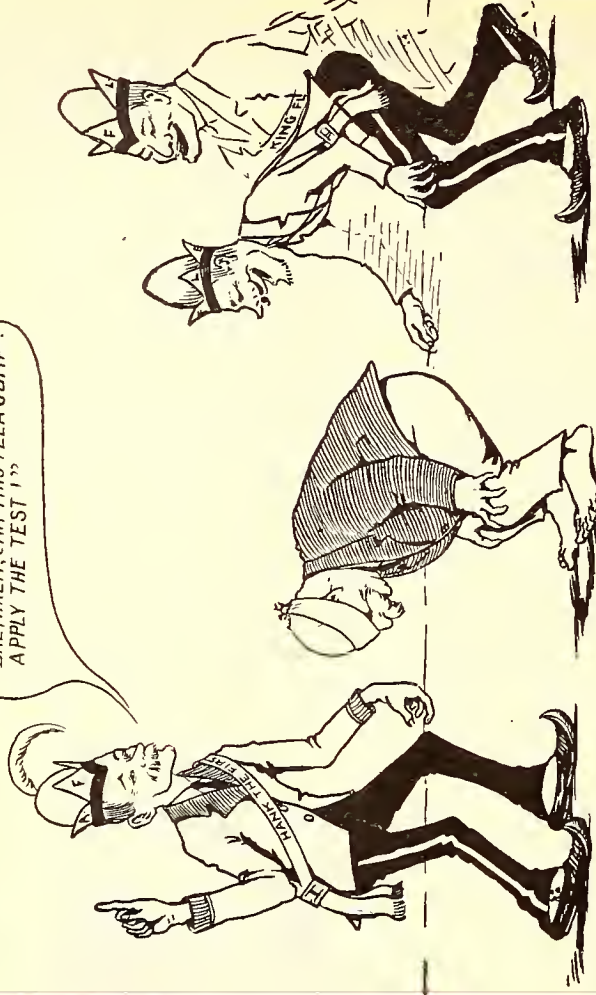
The work of this Association is to help, aid and assist its members and the whole poultry industry. In no way can it use its power and render its splendid services so well as to promptly remove this great obstacle to the success of the honest breeders.



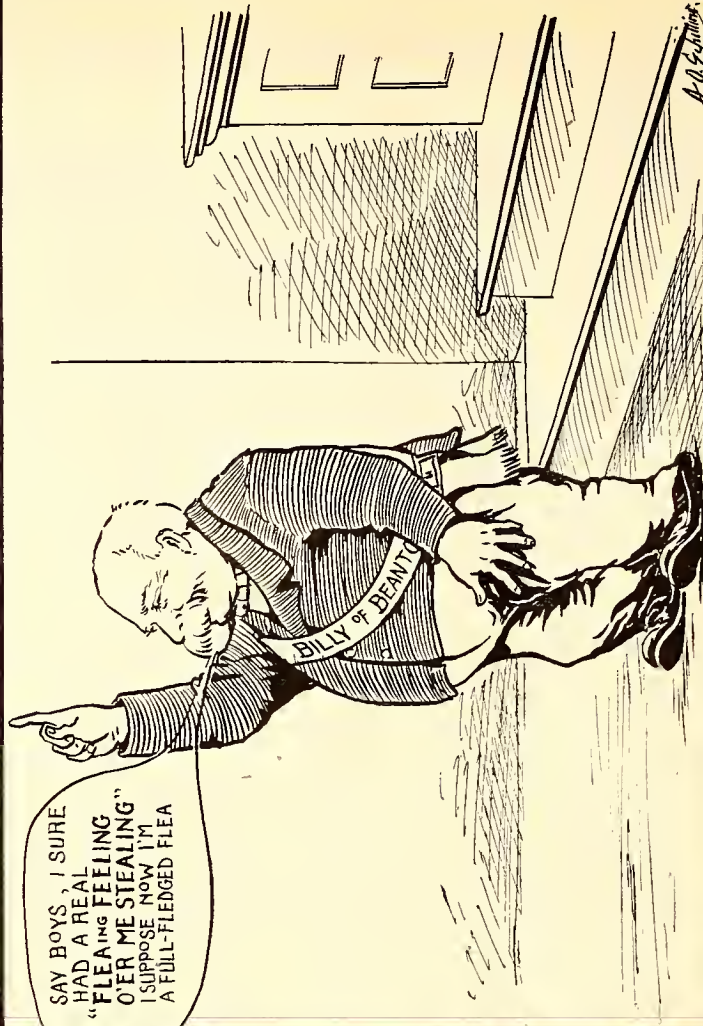
"HALT! BILLY OF BEANTOWN, BEFORE YOU MAY ENTER FURTHER INTO THE SECRETS OF THIS NOBLE ORDER OF FLEAS, YOU MUST QUALIFY PHYSICALLY AS WELL AS MORALLY. SO BRETHREN, YOU WILL PREPARE THE VICTIM FOR THE TEST."



"BRETHREN, CAN THIS FLEA JUMP? APPLY THE TEST!"



SAY BOYS, I SURE HAD A REAL "FLEAING FEELING" O'ER ME STEALING" I SUPPOSE NOW I'M A FULL-FLENGED FLEA



"YOUR HONOR, WE FIND THIS FLEA CAN JUMP."



HOW BILLY QUALIFIED.

and treated as the corner-stone of the standard-bred industry. In our opinion its COMPETENT USE at all our shows, little and big, would be of great help—greater than any other one thing that the ardent advocates of standard-bred fowl could champion and adopt.

If we were in personal charge of a local poultry show and wanted to swell the entries and encourage the beginner or amateur to bring in his best birds and have them judged in competition, we would employ score card judges without a moment's hesitation. On the other hand, if we wished to attract to our show simply a lot of professionals—a gathering of old hands at the business, each of whom is able to judge or score his own birds, we might put it to a vote and let them decide in favor of comparison judging, as they probably would.

But at nine out of ten of our poultry shows, north, south, east and west, it is the beginner, the amateur, and the small-flock specialty breeder that should be encouraged, whose interests OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED FIRST AND WHOSE WELFARE IS OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE. The professionals are indispensable in the poultry field, but they would STARVE OUT in short order if it were not for the great army of so-called amateurs and small-flock poultry keepers. Comparison judging is a closed door to all these prospective buyers, so far as giving them reliable and needed information is concerned, and at the shows it is cold water to their hopes and interests, provided they make entries and show their birds, but fail to win.

The advocates of comparison judging are having their day. How long this is to last, we do not know. The poultry journals are loyal to the numerous exhibitors and no one will ever understand or be able to estimate the loss and disadvantages of comparison judging, in the line of public instruction and encouragement, as compared with the score card method. But just as often as students of poultry culture—men like John Robinson and Frank Platt—look into the matter carefully, they will regret the day that comparison judging was put in the saddle and the score card method was relegated to the back districts.

A. P. W. is not going to start out on a campaign in behalf of score card judging. Just the same its editor wishes to again go on record as STRONGLY FAVORING THIS PLAN for use at practically all our shows, little and big, in opposition to the lazy method of poking the birds up with a stick and deciding that this, that or the other one is best, without having the courage to

GENERAL BUSINESS REPORTS THAT TELL THE STORY

THE following encouraging reports on the improvement in general business in the United States were furnished to the country by the Associated Press for publication in the daily papers of Sunday, September 26th:

"New York, Sept. 26.—Negotiations continued the last week on an enormous tonnage of steel for war munitions. Contracts were placed in the United States and Canada for about 100,000 tons more forgings and rolled steel for projectiles, covering shipments in December and over the first quarter of next year.

"New inquiries were made for nearly 12,000,000 six to sixteen inch high explosive shells for manufacture and delivery in 1916 for Great Britain and France and for 3,000,000 three-inch shells for Russia. The sixteen-inch shells will weigh over a ton each and the twelve-inch range from 150 to 1,000 pounds each. The largest inquiries for Great Britain and France came from Canada. The steel for the projectiles in the Canadian inquiry aggregates about 300,000 tons.

"Railroad equipment orders were more encouraging, including 18,000 tons of rails for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 22,000 tons for the Wheeling & Lake Erie and 20,000 tons for the Erie. The New York Central reserved rolling space on an indefinite tonnage for 1916 and the Santa Fe is in the market for 40,000 tons for next year. The New York Central ordered 2,000 gondola cars for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and 1,500 box cars for the Cincinnati Northern. Inquiries are in the market for about 7,000 freight cars.

"Steel trade advices reported an increasing proportion of demand for export. Growth of traffic on trunk lines is reported mostly toward the

Atlantic seaboard, reflecting much the same cause. Signs of car shortage already appear, although the movement is expected to continue to a maximum in October or November. August export business brought the export excess since January 1st last to over \$1,000,000,000 and weekly foreign trade statements show the movement fully sustained.

"The best summary in the foreign trade statement, which shows that in the normally dull month of August imports were up to the average while exports were about double the average, yielding an export balance of more than \$120,000,000. For the elapsed eight months of the year the statement shows a trade balance of \$1,082,000,000, the export excess for twelve months being \$1,365,000,000. Railroad earnings are making gratifying exhibits of substantial gain in gross and net, which testify to the broadening tendencies of general business. Crops are ending a brilliant season satisfactory and a bright spot in the agricultural situation is the strength displayed by the cotton market, which, if sustained, will bring the South into line with the business recovery of other sections of the country".

By "export excess" is meant that during the period mentioned we shipped to foreign countries THAT MUCH MORE in valuation of goods than was sent into the United States from foreign countries—any and all foreign countries! This is a remarkable trade balance in our favor and it is certain to increase as the old world war continues and also to greatly benefit this country in every line of productive industry.

make a written record that can be criticized on the spot and that also will remain as a permanent valuation of the bird after the show is over and the lights are put out.

If we were conducting a poultry show, no man on earth could get away with that comparison "cake walk" with us—not in a hundred years! We would conduct our show NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF PROFESSIONALS, but in behalf of a part of that great army of amateurs and small-flock specialty breeders by whose grace AND ORDERS the professionals are able to go on drawing the breath—their financial breath, as a matter of course.

Also take the matter of buying and selling birds by score card. After twenty years of close association with the business, if we were going to buy choice breeding or exhibition birds at a distance, we would much prefer, in a large majority of cases, to buy these birds on the score card of a competent and disinterested judge. This would be especially true if we did not know person-

ally the breeder with whom we were to place the order.

If the score card were in universal use as the basis for selling standard-bred fowl, thousands of birds that now are shipped out every season would never leave the owner's yards! If we are looking earnestly for a method to save the interested public from receiving birds that are not worth the express charges, why not look into this plan? Often we come pretty near losing heart when we consider the ways that are tolerated or adopted for avoiding responsibility—for getting into a position where a judge or breeder can side-step his obligation.

The old-time judges ten, twenty and thirty years ago believed in and practiced score card judging and the author of this article honors them for it. All credit to the good work done by the Felches, the Bieknells, the Pierces, the Emrys, the Shellabargers, the Barkers, and dozens of others. In their day and generation they did much to place a broad and solid foundation under the standard-bred branch of the poultry in-

BEWARE ALSO OF DAY-OLD CHICK HUCKSTERS

AMERICAN Poultry World regrets to state that there is a new kind of huckster in the poultry field. We refer to the dealer in day-old chicks who does not keep standard-bred fowls himself, but buys eggs for hatching from farm flocks—from “most any old place” and out of these eggs he gets the chicks used by him in filling orders received from earnest men and women who think they are getting GENUINE QUALITY in the form of thorough-bred stock.

Recently our attention was directed to the case of a down-east day-old-chick hatchery, with a capacity of more than 75,000 eggs at one filling of the incubators, on which plant there are NO FOWLS AT ALL. All eggs for hatching are bought from other people. The price paid for these eggs is usually five cents per dozen above the market price. Only in exceptional cases does the owner of the hatchery visit the plants or farms from which he obtains these eggs and in no case (so we are informed, does he pretend to mate up the birds or make sure that the breeding flocks are free from disqualified specimens.

Lately we have learned of a similar mammoth hatchery in Ohio. This Ohio hatchery is even larger than the one down east. It claims to have sold upwards of 300,000 day-old-chicks for the season of 1914-1915. Judging by facts learned by A. P. W. thus far, we believe that this claim is correct.

Both of these sample “huckster” day-old-chick plants sell chicks as low as \$8.00 per hundred. This fact alone is proof of two things: First, that they buy the eggs from which these chicks are hatched at but little better than daily market prices; second, that these eggs are produced by cheap stock, under farm flock conditions, otherwise they could not be bought at prices that would enable the day-old-chick huckster to sell

chicks therefrom at eight cents apiece.

On the average it takes at LEAST TWO EGGS to produce a live baby chick fit for shipping and the cost of these two eggs, plus the cost of hatching and handling, also any net profit hoped for, must come out of the eight cents received for the chick. Certain it is, therefore, that not more than two cents or two and one-half cents apiece can be paid for eggs, provided the hatchery that sells chicks at eight cents apiece is to earn a profit.

The standard-bred poultry business has indeed come to a pretty pass if only eight cents each can be obtained for a really valuable chick of any of the popular varieties. As a matter of course, these chicks, as a rule, are DECIDEDLY INFERIOR. They are not the “real thing”—far from it. On the contrary, it is indisputable, on the basis of average conditions, that these eight-cent chicks are merely farm flock chicks, or worse.

In this country and Canada during the last forty to fifty years, intelligent and self-respecting men and women have worked to originate and build up A STANDARD-BRED POULTRY INDUSTRY. At the heart of this effort, first to last, has been the American Poultry Association. The officers and members of this organization have tried faithfully to direct, foster and develop SPECIAL VALUES in domestic fowl—these values embracing both utility and beauty. Great advancement has been made, as is proved by the existence of forty to fifty poultry journals, of hundreds of winter poultry exhibitions and of thousands of instructive and popular exhibits held every fall at both large and small fairs throughout both countries.

So far so good. In building up this standard-bred poultry industry the members of the American Poultry Association and all other friends of poultry culture have CREATED A

DEMAND for “fowls bred to a purpose”—for the standard-bred kind. It has cost decades to develop and establish the different breeds and varieties known as “standard”—and it costs money, time and skill to breed choice specimens. THE COST GOVERNS THE SELLING PRICE. It is this “cost” that must be obtained, plus a reasonable profit, if the honest breeders of standard-bred fowl are to continue in business and pay their operating expenses.

Now comes upon the scene various PIRATES AND PARASITES, in the form of lying poultry dealers who grossly misrepresent the quality of what they have for sale, quoting absurdly low prices, or who simply use the names and descriptive matter produced or created by the American Poultry Association and other friends of poultry culture and then ask catch-penny prices for breeding fowls, hatching eggs and baby chicks.

If it were not for the work that has been done by the TRUE FRIENDS of standard-bred domestic fowl, these huckster-dealers and baby-chick hucksters WOULD FIND NO DEMAND FOR THEIR PRODUCTS and could not exist in their present field of operations. They manage to live by claiming or pretending that they are owners of or dealers in really choice standard-bred fowl, hatching eggs or day-old-chicks.

“Standard-bred fowl”—that is the point! Who has created such fowl in this country and Canada and who has brought a demand for them? The answer is this: The American Poultry Association and the other real friends of poultry culture. Such being the case, either the American Poultry Association, as an organized body of between six and seven thousand poultrymen and women, ought to PROTECT the important branch of the poultry industry that it has brought into existence, or it should back off the scene of action and give place to some other power or influence that will do the work that needs to be done if the poultry industry of North America is to be safeguarded and promoted as it ought to be—as it must be IF IT IS TO GROW AND PROSPER AS IT SHOULD.

dustry. Sometimes we find ourselves wondering if the men who are most popular today in placing the awards at our poultry shows, from one end of the country to the other, are equally earnest and conscientious. Let us hope that they are. In that case no harm can have been done by raising the question.

Permit us to remind our readers that the important affairs of mankind go forward or backward—they do not stand still. This is true of the poultry industry, notably of the standard-bred branch, which at best is an artificial creation. Allowed to drift at all, and this branch of the poultry business will drift backward—never upstream! Far be it from our intention to be critical, let alone supercritical. Nothing is perfect here on earth and none of us is above criticism. But each generation has its duty to perform and when things begin to drift in the wrong direction, some one should hoist a danger signal. Probably that is what Mr. Robinson and Mr. Platt meant to do. In that case we commend their good judgment and pay our sincere respects to their courage. May they go on with the good work until our poultry show managers are fully convinced that the TRUE WELFARE of the standard-bred industry depends, not merely on the approval of the "big fellows" and the compliments of that class of judges who like to be let off easy, BUT ON THE RECOGNITION AND SUBSTANTIAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF SMALL-FLOCK SPECIALTY BREEDERS AND THE GREAT ARMY OF AMATEURS THAT EACH SEASON ENTERS THE FIELD WITH A DESIRE FOR KNOWLEDGE AND THE HOPE OF INDIVIDUAL SUCCESS.

THE FIXING OF LEGITIMATE PRICES FOR DAY-OLD CHICKS

Both seller and buyer are interested in the matter of fair prices for day-old chicks. The poultry public is used to buying eggs for hatching and therefore is familiar with the prices charged for same. But the extensive sale of day-old-chicks is comparatively new to the majority of buyers and probably a good many feel that they should be able to buy day-old-chicks at about the same prices they have been paying for eggs for hatching, or practically so.

The fact is, however, that as a general rule the seller of day-old-chicks who is honest and therefore "gives value received" ought to charge about two and one-half times as much for a day-old-chick of any given quality as he does for a hatching egg of the same quality. The reasons for this are not far to seek. It is well known that taking the season

through (the hatching season) it requires two eggs to produce a chick—a good lively chick worthy to be shipped away on order. Such being the case, if the price asked for the hatching egg is not unfair, then the seller of the day-old-chick in question ought to get at least twice as much for a good chick as he would have received for the egg from which this chick was hatched.

But in order to make a profit and cover the cost of shipping boxes, the loss of chicks by death, accidents, etc., also the cost of incubation, the seller ought to obtain quite a little more per chick than he would receive for the two eggs it takes to produce the chick; hence in most cases he no doubt ought to figure to receive not less than three times as much for a good lively chick suitable for shipping than he figures he should receive for a hatching egg of the same quality. However, this "three to one" price can be shaded a bit, owing to the fact that three profits would be figured on the three eggs—a profit on each egg; therefore, as a rule, it would appear to be a safe plan to fix the prices of day-old-chicks at about two and one-half times the fair price that should

ABERNETHY'S HOUDANS

"The strain that wins." Why not get among the winners by buying some of my stock at present very low prices.

JAS. ABERNETHY, Box W, WEST PEMBROOKE, ME

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eggs for fall hatches. Young stock. Old stock

CHERRY LANE FARM CO.

O. Wilson, Mgr., Oak Hill, W. Va.

"Ward's Champion Dark Cornish"

Annual Summer Sale of choice Dark Cornish now on. Birds of exceptional quality at exceptionally low figures.

JOHN W. WARD, Jr., Box 6, PENNINGTON, N. J.

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

At the South Bend Show, January 19th.

Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale.

JAMES S. KEATING, McGRAW, N. Y. Formerly Mishawaka, Ind.

SOMETHING TO GROW ABOUT

"HEN-E-TA"

About 30% Tri-Calcium Phosphate
Popularly Called BONE ASH

NO OTHER
BONE NEEDED

NO OTHER
GRIT NEEDED

NO MORE BONE CUTTERS NEEDED
NO MORE BEEF-SCRAPS NEEDED
NO MORE CHARCOAL NEEDED
NO MORE OYSTER-SHELLS NEEDED

100 lbs. - \$ 2.25
500 lbs. - 10.00

Balanced Ration Formulas Free

If you will give us your dealers
name and address.

HEN-E-TA BONE CO.

NEWARK, N.J. DEPT. 17 FLEMINGTON, W.VA.

BAKER'S BUFF ROCKS

22 out of 25 firsts this year. Best blood lines in the United States and prices right. Get my catalogue.

C. R. BAKER, Box W, ABILENE, KANSAS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

My matings are the result of twenty years of scientific breeding. The last five years I have produced and sold exhibition specimens that have won in nearly every large show room in the United States. Send for free mating list.

GEO. L. BUELL, Box W, LORAIN, OHIO



BIG LEGHORN SALE

Our annual fall sale of Single Comb White Leghorns is now in progress. We offer:

5000 Pullets that will lay in October.

1250 Yearling Hens—already splendid layers.

500 Cockerels—full of vigor and of great size.

These are all high class birds, bred especially for size and egg production. We also offer you for the late fall and winter shows:

Show Birds

that will win for you wherever they go—Wilburtha S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Reserve now.

Buy our stock and make a name for yourself. Mating list free.



Wilburtha
POULTRY FARMS

Send for our handsome new Catalog—the talk of the poultry world. Free.

Charles J. Fisk, Owner
Box W, Trenton Junction, New Jersey

be charged per egg for the hatching eggs from which the chicks are produced.

Getting down to actual sales, it no doubt is true that a good quality of White Leghorn day-old-chicks, for example, can be sold at \$15.00 to \$20.00 per hundred, in hundred lots, or less than hundred lots, and at perhaps as low as \$12.00 per hundred in thousand lots—these chicks to come from flock-matings or from commercial plants where fancy points are not the test of quality. In these flocks the birds average well in quality, as a rule, are of good vigor and are ready layers. These flocks generally are **not** owned by specialty breeders, nor is it the intention of the owners to produce either exhibition specimens or high-class breeding fowl. These birds are bred and kept AS LAYERS—and for not much else. Day-old-chicks from these flocks can be sold at prices here stated and the owners can deliver what they say they will, and still can make a profit.

When we come to the heavier breeds, whose eggs do not hatch quite as well, the prices charged per hundred and per thousand will need to range two to five dollars more per hundred and one to three dollars more per thousand—in order to enable the owner of the plant to earn a safe profit. In the case of Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, and Rhode Island Red day-old-chicks, as examples, the prices for good average quality should range from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per hundred, in hundred lots, and at \$15.00 to \$18.00 per hundred in thousand lots. In less than hundred lots somewhat higher prices should be asked than for the larger quantities—for three hundred, four hundred, five hundred, etc.

Tens of thousands of day-old-chicks now are being sold each season at lower prices than those here mentioned and recommended, but we believe that in all such cases one of two things is true: either the seller is losing money or is not delivering the quality that the average buyer expects to get and believes he is to receive.

As for selling worth-while day-old-chicks at eight, nine and ten dollars per hundred, in hundred lots, this cannot be done at a profit and good value be delivered. That fact is especially true of the heavier breeds. Even at daily

market prices the chicks from ordinary farm flock eggs would have to be sold at these prices in order for the incubator operator or hatchery to come out even, let alone making a fair profit. Persons who place orders at eight dollars per hundred for day-old-chicks may rest assured that they are getting mighty cheap stock, as a general rule—stock that will not please them as “Standard-bred” or “pure bred” after it develops so they can see of what it really consists.

When we come to the matter of day-old-chicks that are produced from eggs laid by choice fowls belonging to specialty breeders, this is a different matter. Here again, however, the rule of “two and one-half to one” will need to apply, provided both seller and buyer are to be benefitted by the transaction. Eggs for hatching from given fowls of certain quality should be worth a reasonable amount per egg, per sitting or per hundred. In every case there is what might be called a fair price. To arrive at a fair price for day-old-chicks from such eggs, the price of the egg needs to be multiplied by not less than two and one-half. To try to operate on a scale of lower prices than this will be to invite loss or dissatisfaction.

As a rule it is not the price that counts, but the quality of the article! This is so in many lines of trade and we think it is particularly true in the purchase of eggs for hatching and day-old-chicks. The quality of the breeding stock is what governs—the stock that lays the egg that is to be sold as an egg to hatch, or in the form of a day-old-chick. If the fowls that produce the eggs are comparatively worthless, the eggs or the chicks CAN BE NO BETTER, in case the eggs are to be used for hatching purposes. This is increasingly true if the chicks are to be raised as breeders, or with the hope that they may develop into exhibition specimens.

Much more could be said on this subject—and ought to be said, but our chief object in this short article is to give our readers some idea of what should be regarded as a fair price for day-old-chicks, as compared with hatching eggs of the same quality, from the same flock or strain of fowls. Prices can be too high and they also can be too low. Too low prices result sometimes from poor judgment on the part of the seller, but in

other cases they simply mean that the seller is cutting corners on quality—is not giving to the buyer what the buyer wants and believes he is going to receive.

Poultrymen who are selling day-old-chicks at prices which are too low, quality or value considered, should increase their prices to a **SAFE LEVEL**—and crooks who are misrepresenting the quality of what they are offering for sale, thus winning orders away from others who quote fair prices and then “deliver the goods”, should be made to correct their methods, or be driven out of the business. **THE LAST NAMED “TASK” OR DUTY, BELONGS PROPERLY TO THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, IN ITS HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE CAPACITY AS THE CREATOR AND PROTECTOR OF THE STANDARD-BRED POULTRY BUSINESS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING NORTH AMERICA.**

BE CAREFUL OF THAT WORD “UTILITY”—IT MAY MEAN LITTLE OR NOTHING

This word “utility”, as applied to domestic fowl, started off with a bad reputation. Formerly it meant “culls” and these culls were inferior birds that existed in the flocks of breeders of standard fowl. Their inferiority consisted of disqualifying points, or serious defects and even of poor condition as to physical health. If a bird was disqualified, as per the requirements of the Standard of Perfection, it was looked on as a cull. If its defects were serious or numerous, that also made a cull of it.

In some cases also a good bird might “go light”, for example, or otherwise get out of condition and then maybe it would be rated as a cull. To sell birds of this kind for breeding purposes always was a rascally piece of work and we are glad to say that not much of it ever was done, first, because it was dishonest; second, because even an ill-informed beginner or amateur could not be expected to accept a sick bird and be satisfied with his purchase.

Later the word “utility” began to be used in place of the term “culls”. At first it meant the same thing as a rule, or practically so. Fowls produced from



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standard matings that were not considered good enough for use as breeders in later standard matings were sold at low prices for utility purposes—for the production of broilers, for example, or as ordinary layers. In those days, ten to twenty years ago, a majority of our fancier-breeders did not pay as much attention to the egg production of their respective strains as is the case today.

Still later the so-called utility poultrymen entered the field. He was after meat and eggs as the first consideration. What his fowls LOOKED LIKE did not make much difference to him. He wanted them to be vigorous and productive. They must lay well, the eggs must hatch well and the chicks must grow rapidly.

Instead of taking up barn-yard, nondescript fowls, these out and out utility poultrymen had the good sense to pin their faith to standard-bred specimens, but from the first they were indifferent to various defects and disqualifications, as per the Standard of Perfection. Style of comb, color of eye, shade of plumage and beauty of feather pattern "cut no ice" with them, provided the fowls were good layers, that their eggs hatched well and that the chicks grew rapidly to popular market sizes.

But today "utility", as the word is now in common use, means very little. Fact is, it has about as many meanings as there are men who use it! No utility STANDARD exists and the word is kicked about as a foot-ball might be in the hands of a lot of irresponsible urchins. As a business proposition, or as a "standard" of excellence, this word, as it is used today, HAS LITTLE OR NO VALUE.

In the best interests of fancier-breeders who are the backbone of the standard-bred poultry industry of the United States and Canada, a PLAIN DUTY of the American Poultry Association is to do everything possible or practical to combine utility values with beauty qualities in every general-purpose and prolific egg-yield breed or variety in the list of standard-bred fowl. What the public desires in these breeds and varieties are "good performers" as well as "good lookers". In that term "good performers" is bound up—or is meant to be expressed—all that is worth while in a legitimate use of the term "utility", and in standard-bred fowl we WANT ALL THIS, plus good looks—plus attractiveness!

Utility, as correctly used in relation to standard-bred fowl, means constitutional vigor, prolific egg yield, market-

able size and color of eggs, quick maturity of chicks, uniformity in shape and color of the fowls, merchantable quality of flesh in grain, flavor and quantity, etc., etc.

All these utility values PROPERLY BELONG to the general-purpose and prolific-egg-yield breeds and varieties of standard-bred fowl. To create such values and promote their popularity has been one of the main objects of the American Poultry Association throughout its more than forty years of history, especially in the case of such breeds as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, etc. For poultry culturists, including specialty breeders, standard makers, poultry writers, etc., to overlook THIS BIG FACT, or to neglect it in any of its essentials, would prove to be the greatest mistake we could make—would invite the utility advocates, whoever and whatever they are, to get out a Standard of their own, which on their part also would be a mistake.

But today, as the word "utility" often is used, it means "most any old thing", provided the birds to which it is applied are not truly standard-bred. Some "utility crank", so-called, will get a bunch of birds, paying \$12.00 to \$18.00 per dozen for them, will ignore Standard requirements, overlook disqualifications and then begin to shout "utility values" and to claim wonderful qualities for his scrubs or cross-breeds. Perhaps in the near future "good standing" may be given to this word "utility" as applied to nondescript flocks, as distinguished from a combination of utility and beauty in standard-bred fowl, but at present the word little or nothing and we warn A. P. W. readers against attaching any importance to the claims or statements of men who advertise "utility flocks", but are STRANGELY SILENT when it comes to the matter of the standard qualities

of individual birds in these flocks.

Utility, when combined with beauty, with attractiveness, in standard-bred fowls, is of greater commercial value, let us concede, than the strictly beauty features; but we can, should and do HAVE BOTH in the one fowl, breed, variety or strain. That is what the American Poultry Association has work-

(Continued on page 870)

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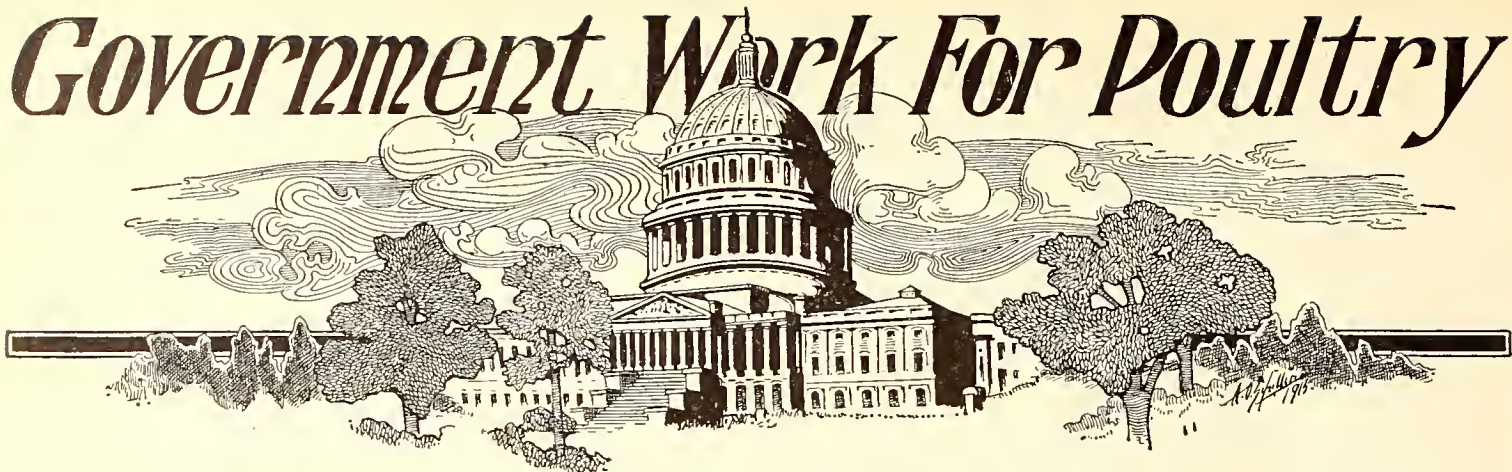
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PALATABILITY OF POULTRY FOODS

It would seem that the first point always to be considered in preparing a poultry ration or compounding a mash mixture should be that of palatability. It can matter little what may be the theoretical merit or economy of a given mixture or ration if the fowls will not eat it—if it is not palatable.

In point of fact, however, this subject generally receives only superficial attention. Much may be said about palatability in a general way, but when it comes to a question of just what foods hens like and dislike, we have surprisingly little definite knowledge. Rations, especially mash mixtures, are often quite nicely rounded out, from a mathematical point of view, without really stopping to consider whether the hen is going to like them well enough to eat them freely.

At the Massachusetts Agricultural College they have undertaken to work out this matter and ascertain definitely just what fowls do and do not like—a line of investigation which promises some interesting data. Certainly we can feed much more intelligently when we know what foods are preferred by fowls, and why.

When foods are low in price and readily obtainable it is natural that interest in the strictest economy in feeding should slacken. At such times availability, convenience or economy in first cost may make rations practical that seem to be seriously defective from a theoretical viewpoint. But when prices are high and some of our standby grains or foods are practically unobtainable, as has been the case in the past few months, the future of many a poultry plant may depend on so slight a matter as the palatability of the substitutes selected.

I am glad to be able to reproduce here a paper by Professor Loyal F. Payne of Massachusetts Agricultural College detailing some experiments on this subject. This paper was read at the recent annual meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry at Amherst and there attracted much favorable attention.

—O—

Experiments to Determine the Palatability of Poultry Mash

Much has been said and written about the palatability of poultry mash. In searching through the Experiment Station records back to 1889, as far as they go, I have been unable to find any experimental data with reference to actual feeding tests on this subject. Being un-

able to find such an experiment, we undertook one here in order that we might be able to advise more intelligently the use of certain mashes.

Two mashes were in general use at the College and the results poultrymen had with these mashes seemed to vary considerably. One party would write that he was getting good results from Mash No. 2, while another would inform us to the contrary. Others claimed that their fowls liked Mash No. 3 better than No. 2. After several of these reports had come in we decided to find out exactly how these mashes compared with each other. As both of them contained several ingredients we thought it would be well to prepare a very simple mash with three or four ingredients to compare with the two more complicated ones.

Working along this line an experiment was outlined, the object of which was twofold—first, to test the palatability of dry mashes; second, to determine, if possible, the influence of different ingredients as used in dry mashes.

Equipment

For this work five pens of twenty pullets each were used. Their quarters were similar in construction being sections of a long house with open fronts facing the south and numbering from 3 to 7 inclusive. The pullets consisted of four different breeds. Pens 3 and 6 were White Wyandottes; pen 4 Light Brahma-Barred Rock cross; pen 5 Rhode Island Reds; and pen 7 was Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Plan of the Experiment

In order to find out whether or not one dry mash was preferred to another, three mashes were placed in three Sexton feed hoppers and put before the pullets in each pen. These mashes were numbered 2, 3 and 4 and were composed of the following ingredients with accompanying nutritive ratios, fiber and dry matter content.

CHART 1.

Mash No. 2.

5 lbs. wheat bran.
5 lbs. standard wheat middlings.
5 lbs. corn meal.
5 lbs. ground oats.
5 lbs. alfalfa meal.
5 lbs. beef scraps.

Nutritive Ratio % Dry Matter % Fiber
1:2.6 88.5 9.4

Mash No. 3.

5 lbs. wheat bran.
5 lbs. standard wheat middlings.
5 lbs. corn meal.
5 lbs. ground oats.
5 lbs. gluten feed.
5 lbs. linseed meal (O.P.).
5 lbs. beef scrap.

Nutritive Ratio % Dry Matter % Fiber
1:2.3 85.7 6.

Mash No. 4.

5 lbs. wheat bran.
7½ lbs. corn meal.
7½ lbs. ground oats.
5 lbs. beef scrap.

Nutritive Ratio % Dry Matter % Fiber
1:2.6 87.3 5.6

At the beginning of this experiment one-half pound of charcoal and four of salt were incorporated in mash No. 4; and these ingredients were used interchangeably with mashes 2 and 3; but it was found that their presence did not affect the consumption to a noticeable extent, consequently their use was discontinued after the fifth period.

The hoppers containing these mashes were placed side by side on the wall, the position of each being changed once every week. They were open at all times and every precaution was taken to see that none of the mash was wasted. Rats and mice or signs of them were never seen in these pens.

Other Food

All pullets received the same kind of scratch grain, which was fed at the rate of one quart to twenty twice daily. All their other needs were carefully looked after.

Experiment

The experiment was divided into nine periods of three weeks each and a different combination of mashes was used for each period. The grouping of these mashes for each period is given in the following chart. (c-charcoal; s-salt; therefore 4 cs means mash 4 with charcoal and salt). (See next page).

The third chart gives a graphic idea as to the relative proportion of the amount consumed of the three mashes. We can see at once that there is a marked preference during the first two periods. The hundred fowls ate least of No. 2, a little more of No. 3, and much more of No. 4 mash. During the third period No. 3 fell a trifle below No. 2, while they ate more and more of No. 4. No doubt but No. 2 was preferred over No. 3 because charcoal and salt were added, which made a variety that lasted only one week. After the newness wore off, No. 2 fell to the bottom again and remained there until the beginning of the fifth period when the alfalfa meal was removed. Then the line shoots nearly straight up from a weekly consumption of 6½ lbs. to 26¼ lbs., and from this time on the pullets ate more of No. 2 than No. 3. This fact at once would indicate that the birds did not like alfalfa meal in their mash. Although Mash No. 2 was greatly improved by removing the alfalfa meal, yet the amount eaten weekly still

CHART NO. 2, November 14, 1914 to May 28, 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mash No. 2	No. 2	No. 2cs	No. 2	No. 2cs-al	No. 2al	No. 2-al	Nos. 2, 3, 4	No. 2 1st week
" " 3	" " 3	" " 3	" " 3cs	" " 3cs	" " 3gl	" " 3 lin	" " 2, 3, 4	" " 3 2nd week
" " 4cs	" " 4	" " 4	" " 4	" " 4cs	" " 4	" " 4	" " 2, 3, 4	" " 4 3rd week



CHART NO. 3, SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT MASH MIXTURES

Mash No. 2 carried 16 2/3% of alfalfa meal. Mash No. 3 had no alfalfa, but carried 14% each of gluten feed and oil meal. Mash No. 4 had neither oil meal nor alfalfa meal. Read carefully the accompanying paper on "Experiments to Determine the Palatability of Poultry Mashers", to understand the fluctuations indicated in this highly interesting and suggestive chart. (Photo by courtesy of Massachusetts Agricultural College).

lacked several pounds of being as much as No. 4.

It must be remembered that the ground alfalfa used in this work was the ordinary product found at the feed store. We know that often the poorest grade of alfalfa is used in making the meal and it is easy to adulterate it with cheaper hays. Again, the leaves may become badly shattered and the product consists largely of ground stems. Under any circumstances one takes a risk in getting a uniform product. We are of the opinion that good quality alfalfa leaves would not have the same undesirable effect as did the meal. It might be that one could teach the fowls to eat a reasonable large per cent. of the meal by starting with a very small amount in the mash and gradually increasing it to the desired quantity.

Poultrymen believe that alfalfa meal is of considerable interest to them because of its high percentage of protein. However, when compared with other protein foods we find it quite expensive. Chart 4 shows the comparative cost of digestible protein in various foods as governed by the initial cost of the food.

CHART 4

Kind of Food	Price per ton	Lbs. per ton	Price per lb. (cts.)
Cotton Seed Meal	\$33	752	4.3
Meat scrap	65	1324	4.9
Linseed meal	37	604	6.1
Skim milk	8	58	13.7
Alfalfa meal	29	210	13.8
Buttermilk	11	76	14.4

These figures are based on the local retail prices for July and of course are variable during the different seasons and in other localities, but the ratio would be fairly constant regardless of seasonal variations.

The next question was to determine which ingredient in the No. 3 mash the fowls did not like. The gluten feed was

taken out during the 6th period in order to see the effect of its removal. This change only made a slight difference for

worse as less of the mash was eaten.

At the beginning of the 7th period the gluten feed was again put into No. 3 and the linseed meal removed. For the first week the line jumps upward from a weekly consumption of 5 3/4 lbs. to 13 1/2 lbs. Even then, however, the amount of No. 3 consumed was not equal to either 2 or 4 but it approached them much nearer.

After the experiment had continued for twenty-one weeks, Mash No. 4 was still first choice by a good margin while No. 2 had the lead of No. 3 by 6 1/2 lbs. It was not thought practical to make any more substitutions or eliminations of the ingredients in the different mashes, for Numbers 2 and 3 were so much alike by this time and neither of them digered from No. 4 to any great extent except in relative amount of parts used.

Since all of the pens throughout the feeding test had unanimously voted Mash No. 4 better than either 2 or 3, we thought that the hens surely knew how to "read the numbers on the hoppers" or identify them in some other mysterious way. But to get around this faint possibility No. 2 mash was placed in all three hoppers the first week of the eighth period. As a result there was a variation of only two pounds in the hoppers at the week end, and the previous week when the hoppers contained different mashes there was a difference of 17 lbs. The hoppers were filled with No. 3 the second week and No. 4 the third with even closer focusing of lines than the first week of this period, or only one pound variation.

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In the 9th and last period each pen was supplied with one mash only. This was done to see if the fowls would eat as much from one hopper as from three. No. 2, 3 and 4 were put in for the corresponding weeks of the period with a total consumption of 19 lbs. of No. 2 the first week, 45½ of No. 3 the second, and 57¼ of No. 4 the last week. This confirms the other results except that No. 2 fell below No. 3. The small quantity taken of No. 2 the first week was due, no doubt, to the sudden change from three hoppers to only one. To determine this point positively No. 2 was again placed in the hopper after the conclusion of the 9th period and the birds ate 35½ lbs.

The first general and positive conclusion we can draw from this work is that laying pullets have a sense of taste when eating dry mashes and this we term **PALATABILITY**. Second, these results show very evidently that alfalfa meal and linseed meal were not palatable in these mashes. Whether these facts would hold true with other mashes and in different localities we do not know, but we have no reason to think they would not.

—o—

PALATABILITY OF ALFALFA

While the experiments detailed in Professor Payne's excellent paper are most interesting and no doubt justify the conclusions drawn under the particular conditions of the test, it seems to me there is danger of our being misled when we attempt to apply them to general practice. Attention especially is called to the fact that Rations 2, 3 and 4 do not form an exact test of the palatability of alfalfa for the reason that No. 2 carries a much higher percentage of crude fiber than Rations 3 and 4. The subsequent withdrawal of alfalfa from No. 2, therefore, did more than eliminate alfalfa; it reduced the crude fiber content of No. 2 to approximately that in the other two rations, which was much nearer the normal requirement of the average hen.

We are not given the analysis of the grain mixture fed, but a ration composed of Mash No. 2 and any ordinary combination of scratch grains would almost certainly carry a decided excess of crude fiber—a condition that would arrest mash consumption regardless of its composition.

How Excess Fibre Reduces Palatability

It has been shown conclusively (at least as far as alfalfa is concerned) that fowls cannot tolerate a high percentage of fibre and will not freely eat a ration high in this factor even when half starved. To have conclusive proof on the palatability of alfalfa, therefore, the amount used should not exceed the fowls' normal requirement in fibre, or all the mash mixtures should carry the same percentage of fibre. As the matter now stands it is clear that the fowls did not find No. 2 palatable; but there is some question as to whether this was due to the presence of alfalfa or simply to an excess of crude fibre regardless of its source.

Professor Payne, himself, raises this question in a slightly different form by stating that he is "of the opinion that good-quality alfalfa leaves would not have the same undesirable effect as did

the meal". Knowing how little fibre hens can tolerate, it is fair to say that, from the hens' standpoint, alfalfa stems are not alfalfa, they are fibre.

This does not mean that nothing but alfalfa leaves should be fed to hens. They need some fibre, and up to a certain limit they can use the complete alfalfa plant, stems and all; but it certainly is advisable to try to get a really good grade of alfalfa meal and then limit the amount fed to the hens' normal requirements. I hope the Massachusetts Agricultural College will continue this most interesting work and determine definitely the exact place which alfalfa should have in the ration, also whether, up to the normal limit, there is a better source of "bulk" in the ration than alfalfa.

With reference to the palatability of alfalfa leaves I want to add that, in an experiment, I fed one pen a ration carrying three and one-half per cent. crude fibre (mainly from meal alfalfa), feeding grain, mash and alfalfa in a crumbly-wet mixture to insure uniform consumption and maintain a fixed nutritive ratio and crude fibre content. To another pen I fed the same grain ration moistened, but supplied alfalfa hay in a tub, covering it with a loose piece of poultry netting so that there could be no waste. The hens were allowed to help themselves at will. Presumably they ate little but the leaves, but the amount thus eaten did not exceed the amount of alfalfa meal taken by the other pen in the moistened mash, stopping short at a total of three and one-half per cent. of crude fibre, beyond which point hens apparently will not go, under ordinary conditions, and on dry feed.

Would Alfalfa be More Palatable if Fed Moist

And that reminds me to call attention to the fact that these Massachusetts experiments were made entirely with dry mash. Just what changes in consumption might be brought about by supplying the different mashes in moist form will, of course, remain a question until some one tries this out. But when so simple a matter as reducing the number of hoppers from which the fowls feed makes a temporary variation of one hundred per cent. in the consumption of the mash, there is reason for conservatism on the subject. The "notionatness" of hens evidently is a serious factor to be reckoned with in exact experimental feeding.

The conjecture that fowls might be taught to eat a larger amount of alfalfa meal by starting with a small quantity and gradually increasing it, is true up to a certain limit. In experiments along this line I have been able to get fowls to consume a ration carrying four and one-half per cent. of crude fibre, mainly from alfalfa meal, and they remained in good health. Their food consumption was not normal in quantity, however.

The value that poultrymen see in alfalfa does not lie in its protein content alone. It also carries a liberal percentage of ash supposed to provide needed mineral salts in digestible form; it affords "bulk"—essential in all ground grain mixtures; it provides coloring matter for the egg yolk—of special importance in winter feeding, and finally, while not exactly "succulent", it takes the

place of other forms of green food when these are unobtainable or too expensive for practical use, and will do this for months at a time without noticeable disadvantage to the hens.

Oil Meal in the Mash

The test for the palatability of oil meal appears to be conclusive, as applied to dry mash feeding, and under the particular conditions of this test. In experiments in feeding oil meal made by others, however, it has been found possible, to raise the proportion of oil meal in the mash (fed crumbly-wet) to 25 per cent, without noticeably reducing palatability, and the oil meal was continued in this proportion for months at a time. I cannot escape the conviction that "palatability" cannot be exactly estimated without at the same time taking former feeding habits or accustomedness into consideration.

—o—

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and fruits, shed their leaves and prepare to pass through the winter in a dormant condition.

Fowls respond readily to the influence of the season by laying off their old coat which has been worn for a year and making a new coat to protect against the storms of winter. Therefore, the fall season is the natural molting season.

Then hen's success as an egg producer during the winter greatly depends upon how she goes through the molt.

The habit or manner of a hen's molting depends principally upon three things, the same as egg production, namely, breeding, feeding and the season of the year.

The difference in breeding is observed where hens are kept under exactly the same conditions, the only difference being the breeding, while the difference in feeding is observed where hens of the same breeding are fed differently. A hen which has a good digestive system and a good circulation of blood has the ability to take the nourishment out of the food and to distribute the same to the different parts of the body. She can manufacture a great many eggs or manufacture a coat of feathers in a short time.

The high producing hens in the contest prove to be quick molters, molting practically all feathers at one time and usually late in the season. The hen which begins early and molts only a few feathers at a time is seldom a high producer.

The influence feed has upon molt depends as much upon how it is fed as upon what is fed. The principle involved is building the system up rapidly after it has been reduced. If the system has been reduced to a low stage by lack of feed, broodiness, etc., the muscles holding the feathers relax, causing the feathers to be loose, then when the new feathers start to grow, as the system is built up the old feathers are pushed out of the way.

Hens which go broody in the latter part of the summer and get poor usually molt when their systems are built up again.

One method of producing molt is to confine the birds for ten days in close quarters with about half ration, give a tablespoonful of Epsom Salts at the end of five and ten days, then feed the following ration till new feathers are mature:

Grain, equal parts corn, wheat and oats.

Mash, equal parts each by weight, corn meal, wheat bran, shorts, ground oats, beef scraps, and one-half part each of oil meal and sunflower seed.

—O—

These paragraphs from the monthly report of the Missouri Station correspond generally to the observation of most practical poultrymen, I believe,

methods, but I have never seen any reason to believe that there was anything to be gained by doing so. If the molt is brought on early in the season the hens frequently resume laying afterward and make a fair showing during the fall. Laying generally ceases with cold weather, however, and the forced-molt hens rarely prove any better layers in winter than those that are allowed to molt normally.

The molting ration given by the Missouri Station appears to be based on the assumption that hens need a particularly rich diet at this period—rich not only in protein but in fat. This may be true, but experimental feeding in which fowls have been permitted to select their own



FORMATION OF THE EGG

This unique photo of the oviduct of a hen was made by Prof. C. T. Patterson of Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station and shows the egg just as it is about to enter the isthmus, the point at which Prof. Patterson thinks it probable that final shape is definitely assumed. The isthmus is the narrow, white section just in front of the egg—to the right.

but when it is all said we know comparatively little about molting.

The popular desire to hasten the molt in the fall appears to grow out of the impression that if fowls can be induced to molt early in time to get fully feathered before cold weather, they will be good winter layers. In practice it does not appear to work out that way.

Hens can be made to molt almost any time after July by adopting proper

rations have more generally indicated that they prefer a ration rich in heat-forming units, with a nutritive ratio wider, almost invariably, than at any other time of the year, except possibly in extremely cold winter weather. Possibly hens do not select their foods wisely under such conditions, but I believe the molting ration needs a little more study.

One very noticeable fact in the study of self-balanced rations is that molting

Fiske's S.C. White Leghorns

COCKS—HENS—COCKERELS—PULLETS

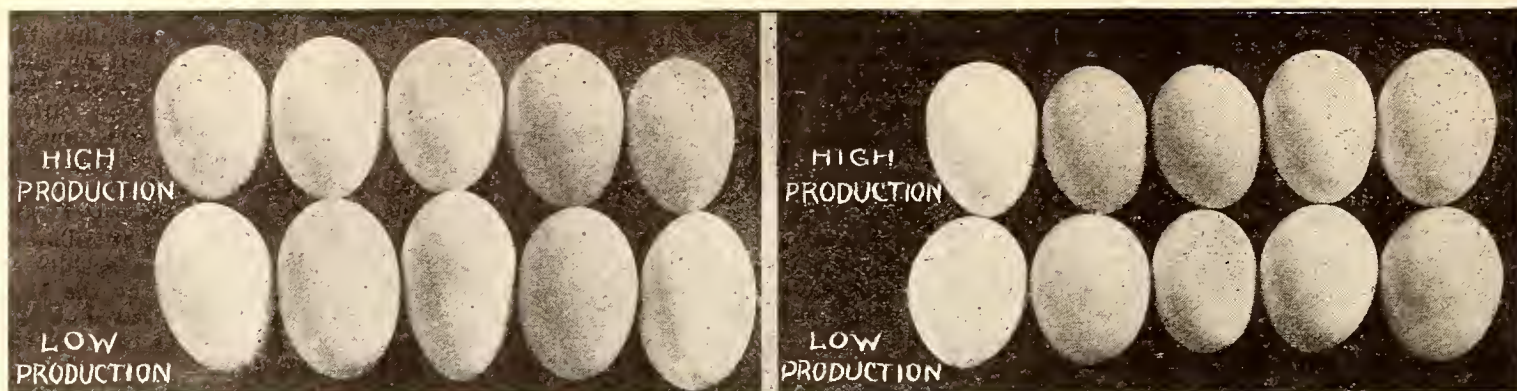
I am now prepared to offer a grand collection of exhibition stock, including the finest lot of breeding show females ever put on the market. Now ready to enter the strongest competition. My strain of White Leghorns have won in all the important shows in this country. The proof upon request. They will add glory to your show record and dollars to your bank account. Send to-day for circular, prices and show record.

HARLO J. FISKE,

891 Westfield St.,

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.





EGGS LAID BY HIGH AND LOW PRODUCING HENS

This photo from Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station shows eggs from high and low producing hens, illustrating the observation that eggs extreme in size and shape are generally laid by low-producing hens. Eggs in first row are laid by high-producing hens in the Missouri and National Egg Laying Contests and while not regular in size are noticeable so in shape. The irregularly shaped eggs in second row are laid by low producers.

fowls uniformly make a large increase in the amount of grit consumed. More grit, more corn and less protein is the hen's formula for a molting ration. Does she know what is best for her?

—o—

INFLUENCE OF EGG SHAPE ON PRODUCTION

Every poultryman has had occasion to note the extreme variations that may occur in the shape and size of eggs laid by hens. The cause of these variations is not well understood, nor their bearing upon the physical condition of the hens, and their capacity as egg producers.

Professor C. T. Patterson, Pathologist at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, believes that there may be a distinct relation between the laying ability of hens and the size and shape of the eggs produced, and sends us the photo reproduced on this page, as an illustration of his reason for so believing. Professor Patterson has an unusual opportunity to carry out such observations, having under his supervision the hundreds of hens employed in the Missouri and National Egg Laying Contests, and his conclusions should carry weight.

He is not prepared to state positively that shape does have a real influence on egg production, but his observation that the low producers are the hens that lay eggs extreme in shape and size, while the eggs from high producers are fairly uniform in this respect, is interesting and we hope he will be able to follow up the subject to a definite conclusion.

The cut showing the oviduct of a hen with an egg in process of formation (page 865) is especially interesting, showing the spiral ridges of the oviduct and indicating that the egg is taking definite form. Prof. Patterson states that he is of the opinion that the final form of the egg is determined just as it enters the isthmus of the oviduct, which it is about to do as shown in this illustration.

—o—

DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY 'DISEASES ADDED AT MISSOURI STATE POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION

The following notice from Missouri Poultry Experiment Station regarding establishment of a Department of Poul-

try Diseases is of special interest because of the announcement of a plan to examine breeding fowls for presence of white diarrhea infection and to establish a system of certification for germ-free flocks. I hope the Station will keep a complete record of these tests and will publish data that will enable us to form some idea of the prevalence of infection in that section.

"The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station has added Dr. G. B. Horton, Bacteriologist, to their staff of experts and he will have charge of the poultry disease work. He graduated from the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs with Degree of B. S. in 1911, and from Yale University with degree of M. S. in 1913. At the latter place he won the government scholarship working with poultry at the experiment station. He has been instructor at the Oregon Agricultural College, 1913-1915, and had charge of the poultry disease work there.

"Professor Horton is recognized as one

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapnested hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale. L. T. McLEAN, Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, N. Y.

ORCHARD FARM REDS

Look up our complete winnings at Pittsburgh and Madison Square Garden and write at once for mating list.

ORCHARD FARM, Noroton Heights, Conn.

Engagements Booked Now For

Fall Fairs and Winter Poultry Shows *all classes*. Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.

LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, GREENDALE, N. Y.
Originator of Buff Brahmas.

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder

Freight Paid East of Rockies Both for \$10

Hot water; double walls; copper tank—best construction. Write for Free Catalog.

Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 62 Racine, WIs.



S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock.

For prices and descriptions write

GEO. W. WHITE, HAMILTON, MD

FAIRVIEW WHITE ROCKS

Champion and Grand Champion display winners at Forest City Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, 1915. If you want to know more about "America's Greatest Strain of White Rocks", write for free catalogue of show winnings and prices.

GUY DAILY,

Box W,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

WOODCREST PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Line-bred for stamina and perfection. A thousand youngsters bearing the blood of

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CHAMPIONS

for you. My 1915 season begins with New England Fair, cocks 1-2, hens 1-2, cockerels 1-2, pullets 1-2. All classes of stock at reasonable prices. Buy early.

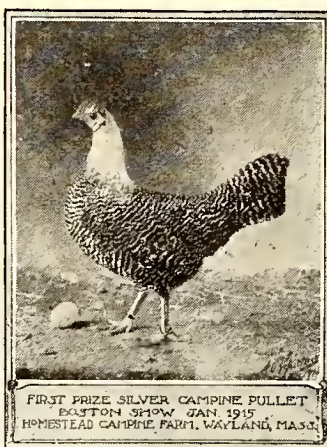
CHAS. H. WOOD,

340 Main Street,

WORCESTER, MASS.

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES

"THE VIGOROUS STRAIN"



At the New York State Fair, September 13-18, 1915, the first big show of the season and the largest ever held in America, Homestead Silver Campines won:

1st and 4th Hen, 2nd Cock, 3rd and 5th Cockerel, 2nd and 3rd Pullet, 1st Old Pen, 2nd Young Pen, 2nd Display Several Specials and much favorable comment on the quality, beauty and condition of our birds.

Boston, 1915, thirteen regular prizes, including Four Firsts, Five Specials, also Best Display.

This should be proof enough that the "Vigorous Strain" has the quality to win in the hottest competition. Our excellent matings this season have produced for us some wonderful results and we are pleased to state here that we have the grandest lot of young stock that it has ever been our pleasure to own. We have just the individuals you will require to bring home the honors for you. May we quote you prices?

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM,

Box W,

WAYLAND, MASS.

of the leading authorities in America on poultry disease and Missouri poultry breeders are very fortunate to get the benefit of his experience.

"He will devote considerable time to research work in connection with bacillary white diarrhea, and blood samples from flocks throughout the state will be taken as fast as Station employees can visit flocks. The charge will be five cents per bird and all flocks which are free from the germs will be certified. During the immediate future the extension men attending county fairs and poultry shows will visit nearby flocks on request and take the necessary blood samples. Application for certification should be made to the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove.

"Professor Horton reduced the baby chick mortality in one large Oregon poultry flock in one year's time from 65 per cent. to 2 per cent. by testing every hen and eliminating those showing bacillary white diarrhea germs, from the breeding pens.

"The Connecticut Agricultural College has been taking blood samples and certifying germ-free flocks for several months and the breeders in that state are enthusiastic about the work.

"Prof. Horton also will give attention to prevention and cure of roup, canker, chicken pox, and turkey blackhead.

"Missouri breeders who cannot diagnose the ailment of their sick birds are requested to send to the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station for Prof. Horton to examine. No charge will be made for this service and epidemics in the flocks may be prevented if the first bird showing unfavorable symptoms is shipped promptly, so that preventive and curative methods may be recommended".

PROTECTS POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK FROM DISEASES

Poultrymen and owners of Live Stock who have always thought that diseases such as roup, white diarrhea, mange, cholera, foot and mouth disease, etc., are unavoidable, and who have never done anything to prevent them from attacking their stock, are becoming acquainted with a new Disinfecting Germ Killing White Paint, which is being placed on the market by a New York City Manufacturer. This remarkable paint called Carbola, consists of a pure white mineral paint, containing disinfectant elements many times stronger than pure Carbolic Acid and still it is claimed absolutely harmless and non-poisonous. The claims for this paint are substantially backed by proof that with its use in chicken houses, barns, stables, cellars, pens, basements, etc., infectious epidemics of diseases are prevented and lice, mites, ticks, bugs and other obnoxious parasites and vermin quickly destroyed. It is inexpensive and has shown remarkable results wherever tried. Carbola is being sold by various dealers or can be secured direct through the manufacturing laboratories by addressing the Tmco Mfg. Co., Suite 20-7, East 42nd Street, New York. Free samples and booklets may be secured upon application.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

"Oculum" users will be pleased to learn that we have recently discovered how to successfully use "Oculum" in the feed as an egg producer and flesh builder, says a recent announcement from the H. I. Co., Salem, Va., and then follows these simple directions for its use: Mix "Oculum" (one drop to each hen) with a little water, then sprinkle

the feed and cover it up. "Oculum" will go through the feed in a short time. Feed "Oculum"—treated feed (all they will eat), once a day regularly and the comb will turn red and stay red and you will get the eggs. Dose for other fowls in proportion to their size compared to the hen.

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Lovers of White Wyandottes should turn to page 552, this issue, and read the interesting announcement of Chas. E. Keeler, the White Wyandotte Specialist of Winamac, Ind. Mr. Keeler has been breeding White Wyandottes for 21 years and he earnestly believes that he is in a position to assist those who are in need of a good breeding or exhibition bird. He has 2,050 birds for sale. Combining this wide selection with long experience is one of his strongest arguments for your patronage. Although Mr. Keeler does not deal in cheap birds his prices are most reasonable and he will mate you a fine breeding pen for \$20 or an exhibition pen for \$50. All shipments are made on approval; in other words, when you buy a Keeler White Wyandotte you must be satisfied or you get your money back. A beautiful art catalogue is sent free to all interested in the Whites, although a few red stamps will be appreciated to help pay cost of postage. This is not an ordinary catalogue, but a beautiful White Wyandotte book that you will feel proud to own. When sending for your copy kindly mention A. P. W. and address Chas. Keeler, R. F. D. 17, Winamac, Ind.

SALE OF COCKERELS

Leroy E. Sands, Hawley, Pa., who makes a specialty of heavy laying S. C. White Leghorns, announces that he has a choice lot of selected cockerels, bred from special matings headed by males bred from high producing dams. Having produced a large number Mr. Sands has decided to give his customers the benefit of his success and as long as the supply lasts will dispose of these birds at one dollar each. Just send him a dollar bill and say that you want a cockerel from his bred to lay matings and one will go forward by the next express. Better write and send that dollar today before they are all gone and in doing so you will confer a favor by mentioning A. P. W.

ENGER'S BARRED ROCK FARM Has won more first, second and special prizes during the last three years than all our competitors combined at Cleveland, Ohio's Winter Shows, and the Forest City Exposition, Cleveland's Summer Show. This great winning proves beyond all doubt they are **Ohio's Foremost Strain of Barred Rocks**. If its a prize winner you want, write us today. Prices reasonable. Send for descriptive booklet. Fifteen acres devoted to Barred Rocks. **GEORGE W. ENGER, Station W, BEDFORD, OHIO**

ALDRICH WHITE ORPINGTONS

Have won more first prizes during the last three years in Chicago and Madison Square **WINNERS IN LAYING CONTEST**

Garden than all of our competitors combined; thus proving them the **Champions of America**.

At the National Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., an Aldrich Strain White Orpington Pullet is now at the top, having laid 200 eggs in the ten months ending September 1st.

If in need of show birds or breeders, let me quote you prices, and send your our catalogue which is free if you mention American Poultry World.

ALDRICH POULTRY FARM, 4040 No. High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS

Quality White Plymouth Rocks

Exhibition combined with extra utility make my strain the most profitable to all. Write me your wants, I can satisfy you.

A. G. SPAHR

Box 1220,

XENIA, OHIO

PRINCESS REDS

At the recent New York State Fair, in the largest poultry exhibition ever held on the American Continent, Princess Reds, bred by Wadsworth and Caster, Wolcott, N. Y., won second and third cockerels and fifth pen in the single comb classes. The competition was very keen, many of the big eastern breeders having large entries. Wadsworth and Caster also breed Rose Comb Reds, but did not exhibit this year, although in past years they have been big winners at this show. They report a fine crop of young stock, both combs, and solicit A. P. W. readers' patronage for breeding or exhibition stock of either comb. All orders will have personal attention and all stock must be as represented or it may be returned. Readers will confer a favor by mentioning A. P. W. when writing.

COLE'S BUFF ROCKS

15 years of line breeding makes them one of the leading strains of this popular variety. Their show record is proof of quality. I guarantee satisfaction. If interested, write

FRANK C. COLE, Box 101, VAN WERT, O.

FOR BARGAINS IN REDS

Stock or Eggs Either Comb, write

ROCK CREEK FARM, Route 2, GENESEO, N. Y.

AXFORD ROUND INCUBATOR

41 successful years on the market. 1st. built and patented in U. S. 90 per cent. hatch guarantee. Start today. Send for circulars.

Axford Incubator Co., 737 E. 45th St., Chicago, Ill

YOU CAN'T LOSE

IF YOU FEED YOUR CHICKS

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

MAKING POULTRY PAY

depends more on the knowledge you have of Poultry Culture than on expensive equipment or extensive space.

Let Director Quisenberry teach you how to make a good living and a nice profit from a flock of thrifty hens.

If you want to save money and make money in the poultry business write us today for our large illustrated **Free Book, "Dollars and Sense to the Poultry Business."**

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY Box 56 Mountain Grove, Missouri.



Interesting Letters from A. P. W. Advertisers

That breeders in general are looking forward to a very successful year in the Standard bred poultry industry is indicated by the optimistic tone of the letters published on this and the opposite page. This confidence in the industry is indicated by the vigorous manner with which they have conducted breeding operations during the past season. The large flocks of strictly high quality stock that are reported from all quarters augurs well for the future of the industry and indicates that buyers will receive better value than ever before.

We have plenty of stock fully matured and ready to show, also old stock in fine feather, says M. L. Chapman, manager of Rancocas Farms, "Brown's Mills, N. J., August 31, 1915. "American Poultry World, "Buffalo, N. Y., "Gentlemen:

"Business this summer has been good with us. We have plenty of Leghorn cockerels and pullets fully matured and ready to show, also old birds that are in new feather. Have a few White Rocks that are ready to show, and in a month's time will have them in considerable number.

"Breeders and newspapermen who have been here during the past six weeks say our birds are in the best condition this year they have ever seen them, and I feel myself that we are in position to give a good account of ourselves during the coming show season.

"Have a sales report to Europe, the first since the war has been declared: a shipment of White Rocks, White Leghorns, Incubators and brooders to Manuel Fernandez, Santander, Spain. Other recent sales of noted birds that we have made during the past month are: Impatience, male leading first pen at Syracuse, 1914, and Victorine, first hen at Boston, 1914, to George McMillan, Springfield, Mo., also first cock, St. Louis, 1914, to Lew Strong, Cleveland, Ohio, and second cock at St. Louis to Chas. J. Hill, Saint Joseph, Mo. Also quite a good many young birds for the early fall fairs and several orders booked for show birds for many of the important winter shows.

"With best personal regards,

"Very truly yours,

"M. L. Chapman".

Breeders of S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks.

To sum it up, I never was so well prepared, either in point of numbers, color, size or vitality of stock, says F. W. C. Almy.

"Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.,

"August 27, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:

"I have been so busy this season raising my young birds I had hardly realized the show season was so nearly upon me. I know it is a 'stock phrase' to say 'we have the best birds we ever raised', but in my case I should not be stating the truth if I failed to make this statement. My stock has always been noted for thrift and vitality as they are raised on free range (about 60 acres to range over with corn fields beside each field where the chicks are kept, into which they run at will in addition to bush runs for shade), but this season all my chicks have been milk-fed from the very start with most gratifying results. I never in all my years and experience in raising chickens, and I have always had what I consider good results—saw such tremendous length of body and bone in my Red chicks as my young stock has this year.

"I have young cockerels weighing 5 to 6 lbs. each that have not shed the chick quills in their wings, and anyone looking first of all for size, vigor and vitality can get it here as we have hundreds and thousands of such birds coming in, as we hatched more than usual (nearly 5,000) last spring. As usual where chickens (Reds) grow with such thrift the color is also much improved. I believe at least half the secret of getting good colored Reds is in the raising, and my young stock is showing such wonderful richness and evenness of color and an entire ab-

sence of any white in quills so far and we have many birds nearly mature now.

"To sum it up, I never was so well prepared, either in point of numbers, color, size, or vitality of stock, to supply my customers, whether they are looking for high class show stock or for breeding birds to put size and vitality into their flock. We are making a special sale on same, nice two-year-old breeders, to make room for pullets that are laying now (have been for a month) and should have been hatched long ago. These hens are smart and active, of good breeding and of our great laying strain and are O. K. for breeders next spring. At \$1.50 each they are a bargain. We also have a lot of good cock birds as low as \$3 and \$5 each.

"We wish we could impress upon all intending customers the advantage of buying your breeding stock early. Not only will we sell the same birds, particularly cockerels, much less now than in mid-winter, but they will get a better selection and more mature birds. The early cockerels are mostly, if not all, sold by Christmas and it is the later hatched ones that are carried over. I am a firm believer in young birds to breed from (cockerels and pullets rather than cocks or even hens) but they must be fully matured. A cockerel should be nearly or quite one year old for best vitality and pullets should have finished their 'pullet's litter' of eggs before any are used for setting purposes. Therefore plan a little ahead, buy your young stock early and you will be well repaid in the extra value (the better selection and added maturity) of your next year's breeders. You cannot lay too much stress on vitality. Not only is a vigorous chick bound to make a better colored bird and more profitable in every way than his puny brother, but a bird can have the most wonderful color and be entirely worthless as a breeder, if he has not got the proper size and stamina. By all means look for vigor, size and shape in your breeders first and then as much color and fancy points as you are able to pay for.

"Sincerely yours,

"F. W. C. Almy".

Breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

H. G. Richardson says A. P. W. is trying to do more for its advertisers than any journal he has yet seen and no other journal is sending out as good advice.

"Etra, N. J., August 28th, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:

"I have some fine yearling hens and cock birds that I will sell very cheap and a fine lot of youngsters of both varieties, either utility or show birds ready to win.

"I think the A. P. W. is trying to do more for its advertisers and readers than any journal I have yet seen; there is no journal sending out such good advice. I have made special note of the Guaranteed to Win birds which, I think, is a pretty hard problem to solve without knowing just how strong competition you have to go against, and then you can't always tell as you often see just as good birds in a small show as you do in the big ones. There are very few exhibitors that are willing to pay a very long price at the small shows.

"My method of selling exhibition birds is giving my buyers a bird that is worth more than he is willing to pay and let him be his own judge and if not entirely satisfied they can return the same within four

days and I will return their money. While my sales by mail have been limited I have never had a bird returned or a single complaint. I have always found it pays to give good measure as the one little sale I may make don't amount to much, it is the future business and friends that count these days.

"I look for one of the best years in the poultry business we have ever had as I never got so many inquiries at this time of the year, both for exhibition stock and utility pullets and cockerels, which looks like a shortage all over, which is a good thing for the man that put his shoulder to the wheel last spring when everybody was talking high priced feed and hard times.

"Very truly yours,

"H. G. Richardson".

Breeders of S. C. Buff Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Can see no reason why business should not be better than last year. Inquiries and sales have both been very satisfactory, says D. K. Williamson.

"Bluffton, Ind., August 28th, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:

"Have heard very little as to the business outlook this coming year. I believe crop conditions over the country generally are good and I can see no reason why business should not be better by far than last year. Inquiries and sales, considering the time of year have both been very satisfactory with me.

"Very truly yours,

"D. K. Williamson".

Breeder of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Looking forward to a good season.

"Waterman, Ill., August 27, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:

"We have not as many chicks as some former years but look forward to a good season.

"Very truly yours,

"W. A. Congdon".

Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Of better and more uniform quality than ever before, says E. M. Dutton of his R. I. Reds.

"Newfane, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I have the finest lot of young stock coming on that I ever had, they are more even in quality as a whole than ever before and a larger per cent. of them better quality. I shall sell the most of them. Will reserve a few for myself, as I am holding this year breeders for next season.

"I do not hatch as early as most other breeders do and so my birds will not be ready to sell until December and January. I find that I always get the best of my birds from chicks that are hatched out in May and so do not try to get out real early chicks. I expect to be at the Buffalo Show with a good string of birds and the most of them will be for sale. That will be the first show that I will attend as my birds will not be ready before that time. I expect to have about 300 to sell and in order to close out early in the winter I shall give much greater value than ever before and will sell on approval and money back if not satisfied, which will allow the buyer to be the judge.

"Very truly yours,

"E. M. Dutton".

Breeder of S. and R. C. R. I. Reds.

Interesting Letters from A. P. W. Advertisers—Continued

John W. Ward says the Cornish situation is very bright and that he is better fixed this year than ever before to furnish choice stock.

"Pennington, N. J., Sept. 3, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:

"I am better fixed this year than ever before to furnish both breeding and choice exhibition stock in Dark Cornish at very nominal figures, quality considered.

"To back up the truth of this statement, take pleasure in calling your attention to the record of some of 'Ward's Champion Dark Cornish' in the hands of a customer, Bonaparte Park Poultry Farm, last week at Cleveland, Ohio, in strong Cornish classes. Birds that I sold the farm won 1st cock, 2nd hen, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet. How's that for the first big show of the year?

"All in all the Cornish situation is very bright. Never was better. Regret that I will not be able to show more this winter, but will not show much outside of the Palace, New York. Intend to show an even fifty birds there and trust you will get around in the Cornish alley. You will see a string of Cornish at the Palace Show this winter such as you have never seen before. We are going to have a banner show.

"Very truly yours,

"John W. Ward, Jr."

Breeder of Dark Cornish.

J. W. Yant looks for better business the coming year and reports a successful season.

"Canton, Ohio, August 25, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I am short about one-third the number of birds raised the past few years, but the progress in quality is greater than any one season the past fifteen years. That much admired 5th prize pullet line cockerel at last Chicago Coliseum Show, also an unshown bird, have proved to be the best producers of exhibition pullets in my experience. Hence have something of real value to offer in show pullets and fine pullet line cockerels. Have fully 100 exhibition cockerels, that should make any real fancier's heart glad, as well as a few cock birds and a few standard colored hens to offer.

Trade has been as good as former years with me and I look for it to get better as I think people are getting disgusted with barbarism that has been displayed the past year in Europe and are ready to turn their attention to a higher type of civilization such as a study of the beautiful, and I believe beautiful fowls will be one of the leaders as they are both useful and beautiful.

"Respectfully,

"John W. Yant".

Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

With increased crops of grain Andrew Riddell believes more interest will be taken in poultry the coming season.

"Greenwich, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"I have a fine lot of old and young stock for sale. Buff Wyandottes at our local fairs were shown in good numbers. The quality was especially fine at Troy and Cambridge, also very good quality at Hudson Falls and Ballston. Competition was keener at Cambridge. There were over 60 birds in competition.

"All crops in this section are the best they have been in years, oats, corn and rye are especially fine.

"With increased crops of grain I believe the coming season more interest will be taken in poultry. I intended to show at Syracuse, but have been too busy taking care of my farm harvest to get away.

"We have had so much rain here that when the weather has been fair we have had to hustle. Oats have dropped in price from 70 cents per bushel to 50 cents retail. This should certainly help the poultrymen. Please send me September number of A. P. W. My crop of young Buffs are especially fine and have an extra choice crop of cockerels. With best wishes, I am

"Very truly yours,

"Andrew Riddell".

Breeder of Buff Wyandottes.

I consider our 1915 crop of Buff Leghorns the most valuable birds we have ever grown, says L. E. Merihew.

"Marathon, N. Y., August 30th, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"Our 1915 crop of Buff Leghorns I consider the most valuable birds we have ever grown. They have the range of 50 acres and are growing into large beautifully colored egg producers and show birds. We have about 100 that are extra early hatched, which I intend to sell lower than in former years, especially the cockerels; good cockerels if ordered at once for \$2.00 and \$3.00.

"We also have more good utility breeding hens than ever before and offer them for a short time at \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. We have so many pullets we need the room. We did not sell all our eggs from our best pens the past season, consequently we have the pleasure of owning a few of the finest exhibition cockerels and pullets that I have ever seen.

"We have anything our customers might want in Buff Leghorn cocks, hens, cockerels, or pullets, and will sell at their prices, if they will only give us a chance. We have several inquiries now, but the past season has been so dull that it would discourage one who had not seen better days.

"Very truly yours,

"L. E. Merihew".

Breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns.

Best year in the history of Riverdale Farm and no hard times to complain about, says F. M. Prescott.

"Riverdale, N. J., August 25, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"This year has been the best in the history of Riverdale and we have not felt the hard times others are complaining about. By May 21st we had totaled the entire sales for 1914, and June 30th were some \$1,800 in excess of 1914 sales for the whole year.

"We sold something like 25,000 hatching eggs and 16,000 day old chicks and as soon as we could spare our breeders in June we had orders from one customer and another which took 27 of our 44 breeding pens, ten of them going for export to one party in Cuba.

"We have hatched more chicks this year for our own use than ever before and are already supplying quite some show stock for the September fairs. The bulk of our chicks are May and June hatched and will be ready for the November shows.

"The quality is better than ever and we look forward to a successful season at the shows.

"We still have some grand good show birds and breeders in adult fowls in Light and Dark Brahmas,

single comb Reds and Barred Rocks which we offer at hard time prices and will send bargain list to those who wish same.

"In White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes and R. C. Reds we are cleaned out flat in surplus breeders, but will have a good supply of young stock ready in November.

"The demand for day old chicks took us completely by surprise. We increased from 1,800 to 4,800 in January and in March were obliged to increase again to 9,000 incubator capacity and we have just shut down our last machine August 17th.

"We are about the only one supplying day old Brahmas and the demand for these in 100 lots and over for caponizing has been very large. The demand for White Wyandottes was two to one for Reds, Rocks or Leghorns and we don't push one breed more than another.

"The day old chick business will soon be on the basis of hatching every week in the year. We ran from November 2 to August 17th, and are now in treaty for a contract to start weekly deliveries October first and continue nine months.

"It is a problem to arrange breeders to get hatchable eggs in quantity in October, November and December, but his can be done by getting out early pullets and mating them to cock birds.

"We are one of the nearest model and up to date large poultry plants in the vicinity of New York City and you would be surprised to know the number of parties who visit us from the City to get first hand information about starting in the poultry business.

"Some contemplate going in on a large scale and are in the market for farms, while others simply want the poultry as a side line or a pastime.

"The utility end of pure bred poultry is certainly flourishing and that always carries with it a certain amount of the strictly fancy poultry for show and breeding purposes.

"Very truly yours,

"F. M. Prescott".

Breeder of Light Brahmas, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, Dark Brahmas, R. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Chas. Heigl, Rocky River, Ohio, reports a successful season. Also that he has a fine lot of stock for sale.

"Rocky River, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1915.

"American Poultry World,

"Buffalo, N. Y.,

"Gentlemen:

"My pen at Storrs, Conn., in the laying contest, judged by Judge Card, scored 92½ points and was second best pen out of the hundred pens there. They are laying good now, but were slow starting, possibly due to myself as I was afraid to have them too mature, which was the case a year ago. I have another pen entered in the next contest and will try hard to have them so they will start at least by the middle of November, and if they ever get started with the rest, will easily hold their own.

"I have also a pen at Mountain Grove, Mo. Have about 700 pullets hatched from the 4th of January up to the first of June, all raised on free range, also about 200 cockerels the largest weighing about four pounds; have 17 high class cock birds which I would sell reasonable as I am short of room. The hens are just getting their new feathers and are not looking very good, will let one hundred of them go at \$2.00 each which is one dollar cheaper than my regular price.

"Very truly yours,

"Charles Heigl".

Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. White Orpingtons.

EDITORIALS

(Continued from page 861)

ed for all these years; that is what the American Standard of Perfection means, and it was precisely this for which such breeds as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds were created and developed.

In a large majority of cases the so-called "utility breeder" has a cheap proposition to offer. There is no standard in authority as a basis for his claims—no guide for him to follow nor for his customer to use in testing his claims. If these noisy, loose-talk utility advocates wish to cut adrift from the requirements of the Standard of Perfection, it is their privilege to do so. In that case they can adopt a standard of their own, but until they do this it should be fully understood by the interested public that in a right sense their fowls ARE NOT STANDARD-BRED, that they have no real value under the Standard of Perfection and therefore SHOULD NOT be sold or offered for sale as standard-bred. As a rule they are "just chickens" and they ought to be sold by the pound or dozen on that basis.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Under date September 17, Chas. V. Keeler, White Wyandotte specialist, Winamac, Ind., wrote us as follows: "I believe business is going to be good this fall and winter, as inquiries are much heavier than at this same time last year and sales are better also." In last month's issue we published similar reports from half a dozen or more well-known poultrymen—reports that were sent to us in the regular course of correspondence. Unquestionably a much better feeling now exists among leading poultrymen than was the case last fall. Better still, there are good reasons for it. Mr. Keeler lately sent us a copy of his 1915 catalogue. It is an instructive, helpful book, devoted to the production of high class standard-bred White Wyandottes and a copy will be mailed free to any reader of A. P. W. who will write to Mr. Keeler and ask for it. Every breeder of White Wyandottes should have a copy of this catalogue. It is an inspiration to read its pages and examine the numerous pictures of beautiful prize-winning specimens. Mr. Keeler started on a small scale as a poultryman and has worked his way into the front rank by earnest efforts and plenty of grit and determination. What he has done others can do. GET A COPY OF HIS LATEST CATALOGUE AND READ THE STORY OF HIS SUCCESS.

A. P. W. is proud to welcome to its pages as an advertiser Henry Steinmesch, of Normandy Heights, St. Louis, Mo., for twenty to thirty years a foremost successful breeder of Silver Wyandottes of standard quality. Readers of this magazine who are to be in the market for choice breeders of this variety or for hatching eggs therefrom, can make no mistake in placing their orders with

Mr. Steinmesch. His strain of Silver Wyandottes is more than twenty years old, to our personal knowledge, and the man back of them can be trusted without limit as a fancier-breeder. His word is as good as any man's bond. What he says he will do is as good as done. On this our readers can rely every time. Additional to his breeding of high-class Silver Wyandottes, Mr. Steinmesch is president and manager of the Steinmesch Feed and Poultry Supply Company of St. Louis and is also part owner of the Bella Vista Farm at Kimmswick, Mo., on which are kept seven thousand Single Comb White Leghorns. This is a commercial egg farm, as a general proposition—supplying fresh eggs by the hundreds of dozens to St. Louis hotels, restaurants and fancy grocers. Additional to this, the Bella Vista Farm sells breeders and layers to poultrymen who are starting egg flocks or egg farms. A circular of the Bella Vista Farm Company will be sent free to any reader of A. P. W. on request. For years Mr. Steinmesch has had our permission to give the editor of A. P. W. as a reference. Not once have we ever been called on to adjust a poultry deal made by him. It is a satisfaction to have men of his calibre and integrity in the standard-bred poultry business.

A westerner who has come to the front rapidly as a reliable poultryman in recent years is Guy Daily of Jefferson, Ind., specialty breeder of White Rocks. Step by step Mr. Daily has won his way into the front, doing so on merit—on merit as a man and on the high quality of the fowls produced by him. It was not a case of splurge or plunge! On the contrary, he started on a moderate scale, made a study of the work in hand and continued to develop GRADUALLY until today he undoubtedly owns one of the best strains of standard-bred White Plymouth Rocks in the entire central west. First to last, he has been careful in his dealings, has treated his customers fairly—giving uniform satisfaction. Writer has not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Daily in person, but repeatedly we have heard him well spoken of as a fancier-breeder and AS A MAN. Moreover, we have seen his fowls and have talked with his customers. The fowls were of excellent quality and the customers well pleased. It is a pleasure, therefore, for us to publicly endorse Mr. Daily as a poultryman and to recommend him to readers of A. P. W.

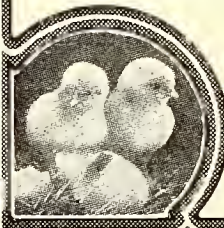
A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., was one of the visitors to the poultry con-

vention held at Amherst the latter part of July, at which time we had the pleasure of a good visit with him. Mr. Hawkins reported that he has had fine success the past summer in raising Barred Plymouth Rocks of the Royal Blue strain. He reported that he used for hatching last spring a larger number than usual of the eggs from his choicest pens, also that the eggs hatched well and the chicks grew splendidly. They had plenty of rain in New England all summer, which meant an abundance of tender green food. This was fairly "cake and pie" to the growing chicks and has meant large frames and bright plumage. Said Mr. Hawkins: "Give me a wet season, so-called, every time for the production of good chicks—of the prize-winning kind. A dry season is bad for all kinds of farm stock, including the fowls. Such a season is bad for the poultryman, no matter what his aim is in producing good fowls, either for market, for breeding purposes or for the show room. In my opinion the fowls produced all over the country this past season will average better than common, thanks to the abundant rain fall and seven or eight months of tender green food". Mr. Hawkins was elected to membership on the Executive Board of the American Poultry Association about a year ago and is one of the eastern men who is to travel across the continent next month and attend the A. P. A. convention at San Francisco. It is his first over-land journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific and he proposes to get out of it all the enjoyment he can. Few men have done more for the standard-bred poultry business during the last twenty-five to thirty years than Arthur C. Hawkins and his election to membership on the Executive Board of A. P. A. was a compliment well deserved. In the last quarter of a century he probably has bred and sold a larger number of choice Barred and White Rocks and White and Silver Wyandottes than any other man, living or dead. We should like to see the figure in dollars and cents that would represent the ACTUAL CASH that Mr. Hawkins has taken in during his career as a poultryman from the sale of standard-bred fowls and eggs for hatching. Probably it would take seven figures to represent the grand total, yet he is a comparatively young man. He still has twenty to thirty years ahead of him for active work as a friend of better poultry and more of it.

At the Amherst convention we also met Charles H. Woods, State Mutual

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

are hatched from the finest utility and the choicest exhibition matings of Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks; are hatched in the latest pattern incubators; are carefully packed for shipment. A full count in good condition is guaranteed on arrival. This will



Mean Money For You Who Purchase, Because

strong, vigorous parent stock of such splendid ancestry, ideal incubators, correct shipping, assure you sturdy, stocky chicks of great vitality, raised with the least effort and you are absolutely sure they will mature into the finest utility and exhibition birds. Eggs for hatching from the same matings.

R. C. CALDWELL, Box W, LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO

Building, Worcester, Mass., specialty breeder of Partridge Wyandottes. Mr. Woods reported that for this season he was carrying about one thousand adult fowls and chicks—the large majority of them being young chicks of good quality. Mr. Woods is a successful attorney who makes poultry breeding his recreation. He takes a deep interest in the work and for years has been a loyal friend of the Partridge Wyandottes. He was present at the Chicago convention, August, 1914, when the 1915 Standard was approved for final adoption and made a strong plea in behalf of the style of penciling in Partridge Wyandottes that he believed was best for the variety. His speech was a strong one and success crowned his efforts. At the Amherst convention Mr. Woods appeared as secretary of the Massachusetts Poultry Society and later on he did good work in combining this organization with the Massachusetts Poultry Association. Under present conditions the active poultrymen of the Bay State are working in harmony and pulling together. The meetings of the two societies as held at Amherst were in the hands of strong men, the result being that some two weeks later these societies were merged at a special meeting held in Mr. Woods' home town. John C. Graham, professor of poultry husbandry at the Agricultural College, Amherst, did good work along this line. Messrs. Wilder and Allen, president and secretary respectively of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, also helped along with the consolidation. The poultrymen of Massachusetts who believe in organization are now in fine shape, so it would seem, to go straight ahead and accomplish splendid results. Mention in this connection also should be made of Maurice F. Delano, president of the Massachusetts Poultry Society. At a sacrifice of his personal interests as proprietor of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, he visited Amherst at the time of the poultry convention and did his part to merge the two organizations "for the good of the cause". Editor of A. P. W. was in attendance at the meetings and was much impressed with the character of the men in charge and with the strong co-operative spirit that prevailed.

All who are interested in the matter will be glad to learn that the foot and mouth disease which broke out in this country late last summer and during the early fall has been conquered in all sections and the quarantine now has been removed by order of the federal authorities at Washington. This month (September) the last restrictions were abolished, as affecting the Buffalo stock yards—and the same was true of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, etc. It was indeed good riddance. That remark applies not only to the disease itself, but to the quarantine also. This disease is a bad one on account of its serious results to cloven hoof live stock, also because of its infectious character. It spreads easily and quickly, if given half a chance. Cold weather does not stamp it out, but heavy rainfall is supposed to be helpful. In that event the past spring and summer certainly were ideal. Not in many years has the rainfall been as heavy and general. Thorough-going measures were adopted by federal and state authorities, yet it took eight to

ten months to master the situation. It is to be hoped that there will be no return of it for several years. Thus far in the history of this disease it has not returned the second season in succession. The quarantine or quarantines (federal, state and Canadian) here referred to formed a hard blow to the poultry industry last fall and winter. Dozens of poultry shows had to be abandoned and thousands of shipments were held up, resulting in many cancellations of orders. Canada was particularly rigid in her quarantine and at this writing live fowls cannot be shipped into Canada unless the fact is established that they are from plants or farms on which no cloven hoof animals are kept. It is believed that this Canadian quarantine will be lifted within the next few weeks. Probably no one would be able to make a close estimate of the loss that this foot and mouth quarantine caused the standard-bred poultrymen of the United States and Canada during the season of 1914-1915. Let us be thankful that we have seen the end of it. The chances are that it will not again be an unwelcome visitor during the next five ten years.

W. O. Jennings, field representative for American Poultry World, this month (September) visited the Aldrich Poultry Farm, six miles outside of Columbus, Ohio, and writes in that the Aldrich Farm is doing a good business in their specialty, the White Orpingtons. More inquiries by considerable are being received by them this season than was the case a year ago and recently they have made some good sales. At the Great Allentown Fair, at Allentown, Pa., Wm. C. Denny, associate editor, met Mr. E. S. Aldrich, manager of the Aldrich Poultry Farm, and had an opportunity to see the display of choice White Or-

pingtons made by the Aldrich people at this exhibition. They entered twelve birds, one cock, one hen, three cockerels, two pullets and an exhibition pen, and won ALL FIRSTS competed for, also second and third cockerels and third pullet, missing out on only one possible prize, namely, second pullet. Mr. Denny speaks in terms of high praise of the quality and fine condition of these birds. At present no other farm in the country is doing more to promote the interests of standard-bred White Orpingtons, nor is any other farm breeding a better quality of stock. Furthermore, the Aldriches are strictly "all wool and a yard wide". They can be depended on for a square deal in every transaction. Readers of A. P. W. need not hesitate to patronize them. In next month's issue is to appear a report of Mr. Jennings' recent visit to the Aldrich Poultry Farm, with an account of what he saw there and what he learned about their methods of doing business. The Aldrich Poultry Farm issues an attractive, interesting catalogue and it will be sent free on request to readers of the American Poultry World who mention this journal.

CHICKS from leading laying and winning strains
BROODER STOVES, coal burning, best on the market, price \$15.00.

CLEVELAND HATCHERY

7918 Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.



SUSSEX
BLUE ORPINGTONS
CAMPINES

Dr. J. H. Prudhomme
Thurmont, Md.

Jennings S. C. Blue Andalusians

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston Chicago and Buffalo. The Ideal Business hen of today. For stock, eggs or further particulars write
WM. O. JENNINGS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

YOU LOSE if you miss this sale opportunity. **I. W. BEAN** announces a special summer sale of his Harvard Red Breeders at **HALF PRICE OR LESS** A real opportunity to get a trio, pen or single birds of this noted line at less than the cost of ordinary
PENS BROKEN UP JUNE 15TH. **SEND FOR LIST.**

324 POND STREET, SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

WHITE ROCKS

THEO. L. POOLE

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.
breeders and surplus hens, cocks and cockerels for sale to make room at \$1.50 up. Bargains.

BOX F.

DEWITT, N. Y.

BOWN'S BIG THREE

COLUMBIAN ROCKS After a most successful breeding season I am now prepared
COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS to quote attractive prices on birds used in my breeding pens.
WHITE FAVEROLLES I am also booking orders for choice cockerels and pullets for exhibition purposes. Order now and get the benefit of my early selections.
LEW H. BOWN, Box W, **EAST AURORA, N. Y.**

RED FEATHER FARM

BARGAINS in breeding stock—from our "CHAMPION SENSATION" and RED PRINCE strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds—after July 1st EGGS at greatly reduced prices. Stamp for Mating and Price List.

F. W. C. ALMY, Prop, Box 22, Tiverton 4 Cors., R. I.



1915 EFFICIENCY 4 TO 1

Converts 5 pecks of dry grain into 5 bushels of fresh, green, egg making and chick growing feed. Does its work every day of the year without lamp or expense. Pays for itself in first month by reducing grain bill. Puts eggs in the nest. Grows rapid broilers, an ornament for the kitchen window or any place in the house. Green stain finish. Our 1915 Efficiency Sprouter combines simplicity with economy and all necessary and most convenient sprouting features. Greatest capacity of any sprouter made at the price of \$5.50 F. O. B. Warrensburg, N. Y. Satisfaction or money refunded.

C. CASS SMITH EFFICIENCY CO.,

WARRENSBURG, N. Y.

A SAMPLE CASE OF THE HUCKSTER DEALER

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor—Part II.

(Continued from page 845)

the transactions of licensed poultry judges or of members. His exact reply to this question was as follows:

"The American Poultry Association, I assure you, is very careful about recommending any one—in fact, it does not make a business of endorsing poultry breeders."

Next we obtained a copy of the 1914-1915 catalogue of Crescent Poultry Farms in complete form. The cover page, as sent us by Mr. Walters, was there "as big as life". On looking through this catalogue we were amazed at the claims made by Mr. Dare as to the length of time he claims to have been in the poultry business, at the country-wide demand that he says exists for his services as poultry judge and lecturer, at the large number of varieties of standard-bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese he pretends to own, also at the high quality he claims these birds possess.

It seemed improbable to us that these claims could be true, hence we decided to look into the matter. Our first thought was to find out whether or not the American Poultry Association knowingly approved of the use of its name as an endorser of "Judge" Carl Dare; second, we felt that if Dare was wrong in making such use of his judge's certificate, his membership in A. P. A. and his office as secretary of the Iowa A. P. A. branch, he should be asked to stop such practices; third, it was plain that if he was lying about the pretended ownership of large numbers of choice exhibition fowl, which he was offering for sale, also hatching eggs therefrom, he ought to be brought to time, in the interests of the poultry business as a whole, especially the standard-bred branch thereof.

With these ideas in mind, an associate editor of R. P. J. from the offices at Quincy, Ill., was sent to Des Moines on two visits. Eventually he paid three visits to that city. On the first visit he interviewed Mr. Dare and tried to find the Crescent Poultry Farms, as illustrated by Dare on his catalogue envelopes, also on his letter envelopes. On these envelopes, also in an 18 x 24-inch colored circular advertising and pricing no less than fifty-five different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, Mr. Dare boldly claimed that the Crescent Poultry Farms is the "largest" and "greatest" poultry and pigeon plant in the world, whereas he owns no such plant and never has. Nor has he ever leased any such plant. On a recent letterhead Dare shows a picture of what he calls a model poultry farm—practically the same picture that is used on the envelopes here referred to—and on the letterhead he claims it to be the "best equipped" poultry farm in existence, or gives that definite impression.

Dare's 1914-1915 catalogue of the Crescent Poultry Farms is copyrighted in his own name and its a wonder! It is fairly loaded with false claims and misrepresentations. On page after page he pretends to own extra choice standard-bred fowl, whereas, as a matter of fact, as proved by the visits made by an R. P. J. associate editor to Des Moines, he does

not own any of these fowls except perhaps a dozen or two, including some bantams. As compared with this FACT we present herewith a few sample claims that he makes as regards the ownership and quality of fowls—these examples being quoted word for word from the 1914-1915 fancy colorplate catalogue of the Crescent Poultry Farms, as copyrighted by Dare in his own name.

and can offer the very best quality of heavy laying stock or eggs for hatching from the best matings as follows."

We have been unable to find proof that Mr. Dare actually owned FIVE varieties of standard-bred fowl, let alone fifty-five. Conscientious and repeated attempts were made in and around Des Moines to find out about these "finest flocks we have ever owned", but the



Fig. 1.—Exact reproduction of inside front cover page of the 1914-1915 poultry and eggs-for-hatching catalogue of Crescent Poultry Farms, Des Moines, Iowa, Carl Dare sole manager and owner-in-charge, which catalogue, as published in the fall of 1914, was copyrighted in the name of Carl Dare.

Above the list of fifty-five different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese in the large colored circular above referred to, as circulated during the winter and spring of 1915, appear these words:

"We have this year the finest flocks WE HAVE EVER OWNED from which to make selections for our customers

effort proved useless. Later on a letter containing thirty-five to forty questions was addressed to Mr. Dare, asking him to let us know just what fowls he owns, of what varieties they consist and where they are to be found. No reply was forthcoming. The reason why is plain enough. It is morally certain that he

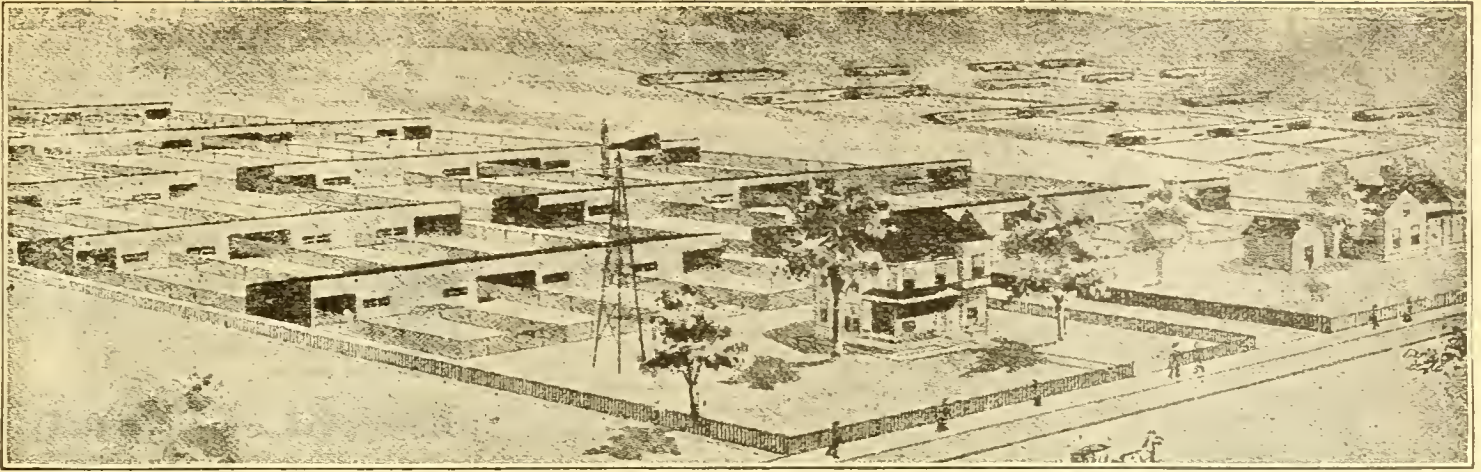


Fig. 2.—Full sized reproduction of illustration of the "fake" world's largest pure-bred poultry and pigeon plant, as published on catalogue and letter envelopes of the Crescent Poultry Farms and widely circulated during the season of 1914-1915 by "Judge" Carl Dare, a member of the American Poultry Association in soliciting orders for stock and eggs for said "farms". Mr. Dare does not own any such farm, nor has he ever owned or leased one like it, or been manager of such a poultry farm. Dare's large special 18 x 24-inch colored circular, as sent out during the spring of 1915, says: "address all orders to Crescent Poultry Farms, Judge Carl Dare, Manager, Box 82, Des Moines, Iowa, the world's greatest poultry and pigeon plant." The "paper" poultry plant shown in this illustration is the one to which he refers as being the "world's greatest," etc.

does not own these "finest flocks" that he talks about in his current printed matter or anything that resembles them, either in quality or numbers.

On page 8 of his attractive colorplate 100-page Creseent Poultry Farms catalogue, Mr. Dare has the following to say about Barred Plymouth Rocks:

"I have handled Barred Rocks twenty-five years and in all that time there has never been a year that MY ROCKS have failed to show a profit. Show birds such as head MY special matings are always in demand at big prices. MY STOCK has been carefully selected from the great prize-winning strains of the east and the birds composing MY BREEDING FLOCKS this season have been carefully bred for years for heavy egg production as well as fancy points, so that I feel safe in saying I HAVE the best laying and the best paying strains in the country. I have kept MY BIRDS right up to the Standard in fancy markings," etc.

Referring to the quality of "Crescent Farms famous Barred Plymouth Rocks", from which eggs for hatching are sold at \$2.00 per fifteen \$3.50 per thirty, \$4.50 per forty-five, \$8.00 per hundred and \$15.00 per two hundred, with "ten living chicks to each single sitting gnaranteed", Judge Dare's catalogue states as follows:

"The above illustration (a colorplate, showing a trio of decidedly 'ringy' specimens—Ed.) is a fair sample of the quality of these matings. There is NOTHING BETTER to be found anywhere and my customers will get winners from them. The females have been selected with great care and all show the PERFECT RINGLET barring and true Rock type. They are the heavy layers and SURE WINNERS."

If Mr. Dare actually OWNS any Barred Plymouth Rocks AT ALL, R. P. J.'s representative was unable to find them, nor would Mr. Dare tell the writer of this article, by letter or otherwise, where such fowls are to be found.

Referring to the alleged high quality of Rhode Island Reds' both Single and Rose Combs, that Crescent Poultry Farms offer for sale at \$3.00 per single bird, at \$5.00 per pair, at \$7.00 per trio, at \$11.00 for male and four females, and at \$22.00 for a male and ten females, Mr. Dare tells the readers of his 1914-1915 catalogue this:

"OUR foundation stock of this wonderful variety came from the most famous strains. WE secured the best to be had right from their native district and believe that WE HAVE the

most prolific and hardiest stock to be found in the country. WE HAVE spared neither time nor money in bringing OUR STOCK of Rhode Island Reds up to the highest standard and after several years of careful breeding for heavy egg production, as well as fancy points, WE have succeeded in ESTABLISHING A STRAIN in both combs that is fast becoming known throughout the land as the best laying fowls on earth."

To date we have not been able to find that either Judge Dare or the company or corporation known as Creseent Poultry Farms, ACTUALLY OWNS a solitary Rhode Island Red—not a bird of either comb! And the same is true of a dozen other popular varieties that are illustrated and offered for sale in Dare's 1915 catalogue, including White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Aconas, etc., etc. Referring to White Orpingtons (where they are and of what quality, we have been unable to find out), Mr. Dare says, in his current catalogue:

"I have in MY YARDS birds that have beaten the trust, birds in the show

room and the records of egg production by MY FLOCKS are the best that have ever been made, so why should I

SNELLER'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS

A strain of prize winners that have rich color and true Rock type. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Send for description and prices.

HERMAN J. SCHNELLER, R. D. No. 2, Bethlehem, Pa.

Rex's S. C. Buff Leghorns

New York Palace, Buffalo, Allentown and Hagerstown winners. Choice youngsters for sale. Prices and description on request.

GEO. W. REX, SLATEDALE, PA.

Bennett's Andalusians and S. C. Reds

At the New York State Fair on 2 entries won 3rd old and 4th young pen Blue Andalusians. Some choice birds for sale also 40 S. C. Red Hens at a bargain. Leon A. Bennett, Euclid, N. Y.

REMOVE THE DRONES

Increase your profits by using the

Sigler Automatic Trap-Nest

all-metal, reliable, fully guaranteed. Lasts for ever. Printed matter and description on request.

SIGLER AUTOMATIC TRAP-NEST
North Lansing, N. Y.

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

WIN — WEIGH — LAY — PAY

A splendid lot of young birds for sale at reasonable prices from my winners at both New York Shows, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and New York State, Allentown and Hagerstown Fairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please mention American Poultry World.

HARVEY C. WOOD 74 RIVER ROAD, BOUND BROOK, N. J.

RED - W - FARM



Winners at the New York State Fair, 1915, in the largest show ever cooped. Our Single Combs win

SECOND AND THIRD COCKEREL FIFTH YOUNG PEN

This record made on seven entries. Our Rose Combs have always been large winners at this show, in previous years. We showed only Single Combs this year. Write us your wants.

WADSWORTH & CASTER
WOLCOTT, N. Y.

not claim and be able to prove that I HAVE A FLOCK as fine as any?"

Pages 58-61 inclusive of this Dare catalogue are devoted to so-called special matings. Writing of these matings, the author of the catalogue says, among other things:

"In these matings WE PLACE the high priced show birds and extraordinary breeders WE PURCHASE for new blood, as well as OUR OWN choicest birds and we have usually refused to let any of the eggs from these pens go, but this season we have decided to divide the matings with our customers and will offer a limited number of eggs mating at \$7.00 per 15, with a limit of only one sitting to each customer. This will give our customers a chance to secure some stock of this quality at a very low figure, and we can assure you that the quality of these matings is fully up to that for which other breeders are asking \$30.00 or more per sitting. In fact WE HAVE HERE the very best and finest IN EACH VARIETY and these yards contain many noted winners."

The trouble with all these CLAIMS of high quality is that neither Crescent Poultry Farms as a company, nor Mr.

with a sample advertisement used by him. This particular advertisement was published in the March 10th, 1915, issue of the Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa:

WANTED! Pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons. I buy all kinds and pay best prices. Will also buy your eggs in the spring. Write now describing just what you have to offer and cash price. Address Matthew Mertz, Box A, Des Moines, Iowa

This Matthew Mertz is a man who formerly worked for Frank Foy at the time Foy was owner and manager of the Crescent Poultry Farms business. Later Mertz worked for Dare, doing so as late as April 1st, 1915. In this connection the following quotations are made from the carefully prepared report of an associate editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill., after he had visited Des Moines on two trips to learn THE FACTS about Dare's ownership of standard-bred fowl and the sources whence he obtains breeding stock and hatching

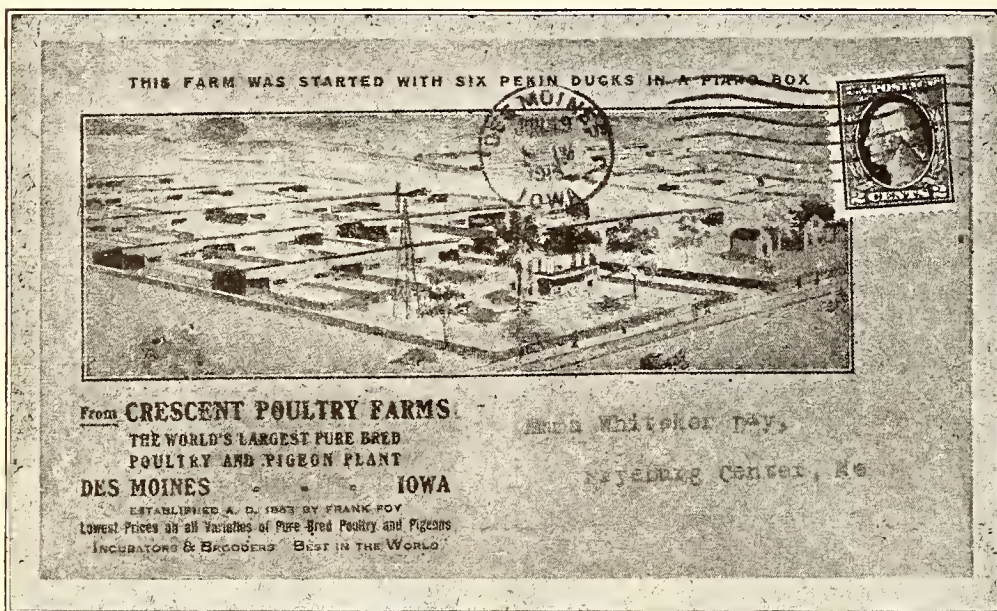


Fig. 3.—Photographic reproduction of letter envelope used as late as June 19, 1915, by Carl Dare, as sole manager of the so-called Crescent Poultry Farms. Note postmark of that date on face of picture. No such poultry farm or plant exists or is owned or ever has been owned by Dare. Here we are shown "Crescent Poultry Farms" (on paper) and are told by Judge Dare that it is "the world's largest pure-bred poultry and pigeon plant."

Dare OWNS ANY SUCH FOWLS or has owned them during the two years, or such a matter that Dare has been sole manager of Crescent Poultry Farms and in "complete charge" of the Crescent Poultry Farms business and also has been the author or copyrighter of the 1914-1915 catalogue of this poultry farm WHICH DOES NOT EXIST. He strongly pretends to own the birds, also to personally supervise their mating, etc., but as a rule these claims positively are not true. To the extent that they are not true, they are a bold attempt to deceive the public and obtain cash orders by mail for standard-bred fowls and hatching eggs by gross misrepresentation. It is a fraudulent transaction that ought to be brought to the attention of the United States postal authorities for criminal action.

As illustrating the source of many of the fowls and eggs for hatching that Dare obtains with which to fill orders he receives, as a result of circulating each season tens of thousands of the elaborate colorplate catalogues of Crescent Poultry Farms, we submit here-

eggs with which to fill orders obtained by a country-wide circulation of his elaborate catalogue:

"Fifth—he has bought fowls and eggs under the name of Matthew Mertz to resell to Crescent Poultry Farms' customers.

"Sixth—repeatedly he has bought stock of UNKNOWN BREEDING from farmers' and market hucksters' wagons.

"Seventh—Mr. Dare DOES NOT actually own the high-class specimens or special matings described in his catalogue."

We might go farther into this matter of gross misrepresentation as regards ownership and quality of the stock and eggs dealt in by Mr. Dare, but enough has been said and enough quotations have been made to convey to our readers the fact that this man grossly deceives his prospective customers, doing so with the object of getting them to spend money with him for what they believe to be carefully-bred, expertly-mated, high-class standard-bred fowl and hatching eggs therefrom, whereas in truth he sends out in many, many cases fowls and eggs bought of Tom, Dick and Harry, so to speak, in response to such

McLEAN'S S. C. R. I. REDS, NONPAREIL STRAIN

My Reds breed true to type and color and are heavy layers. Write for mating list. If you wish to be a winner get eggs from a "NONPAREIL". S. G. McLEAN, SO. GLASTONBURY, CONN.

S. C. & R. C. RED SALE

Established strain with an established record. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. All birds shipped on approval. A few good last seasons winners in good condition for sale very reasonable, to make room if taken at once RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Old Trusty Incubator
Still Less than \$10
600,000 in use. Write for free book.
M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, - - Nebraska

EVERLAY FARM

The largest producers of White Leghorns in the East. Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, baby chicks, hatching eggs. Our 96-page catalogue free for the asking.

THE EVERLAY FARM
Box 240-G, Methuen, Mass

I WANT THE NAME OF EVERY Wyandotte Breeder

Send no Money JUST YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL

E. S. VAN DUZEE, Jr.
Box Number 122, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The PARAMOUNT Colony Brooder

SOLVES THE BROODER PROBLEM. A new and original idea in Colony Brooders. Provides fresh air at all times without the possibility of poisonous gases or oil fumes entering brooding room. The Paramount is distinctive in its performances and is the brooder that produces the good results that make for success. Full information on request. Write us today.

Northeast Mfg. Co. Box 63A Albany, N. Y.

BLACK SPANISH

All first prizes Madison Garden, Boston and Chicago shows. Birds for sale to win in any competition. Eggs \$5 per thirteen, each additional thirteen \$4.00.

R. A. ROWAN,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Big Money in Poultry

Send for Special Summer Prices
Never before have such BIG HATCHING RESULTS been made possible as with wonderful Sheer AUTOMATIC Incubators. EVERY OPERATION automatic. Make \$150 for every 60-egg Peerless you operate, back yard, barn, anywhere. First practical, all metal automatic incubator. Only \$6.00. Then there's the 200-egg PEERLESS AUTOMATIC, gives bigger results than any other of its size. Starts small raisers to BIG SUCCESS. To start big, there's the wonderful, new principle machine, the SHEER PEERLESS "MULTIDEX," 1000 egg, entirely automatic. All marvels for HATCHING RESULTS, fitted with the wonderful Sheer Fixtures, world's standard for 25 YEARS. No big outlay necessary. WRITE TODAY.
H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 133, Quincy, Ill.

HAYNER'S BARRED

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. R. I. REDS.

Winners wherever shown. Look up our Central Palace winnings, they are interesting. Bred to lay large brown eggs.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
H. W. HAYNER, Prop. JONAS HAYNER, Mgr.
LIVINGSTON, COL. CO., N.Y.

advertisements as the one reproduced herewith signed by "Matthew Mertz, Box A, Des Moines, Iowa."

Each year for the past two (June 14, 1913 to June 30, 1915) Dare has circulated literally thousands of these catalogues, and he told the R. P. J. representative that for the season ending June 30, 1914, his sales reached \$41,000. A small portion of this total was for incubators and supplies; another small portion, comparatively speaking, was for pigeons. There is ample proof of the fact that Dare secures his pigeons in substantially the same way that he buys fowls and hatching eggs—that he picks them up wherever he can to advantage, doing so as the orders come to hand.

Quite often these huckster-dealers find themselves in a position where they have to return orders as a result of their inability to get the stock or eggs with which to fill certain orders. This is true of odd varieties of poultry, also of pigeons. Oftener than they like it they "slip up" in their efforts to secure even culls from the flocks of specialty breeders with which to fill orders for such varieties as English Redcaps, Sicilian Buttercups, etc. After Dare bought out Frank Foy in connection with the Crescent Poultry Farms, business, he added about twenty different varieties of poultry, thus lengthening his drag-net in the effort to separate the long-suffering public from additional money and this caused him extra trouble, because he found it difficult or impossible in certain varieties to secure stock and eggs with which to fill orders.

A. P. W. regrets to say that there are at present a dozen to twenty huckster-dealers and huckster-farmers now operating in the United States. Some of them are worse than others. To the best of our knowledge, based on investigations made to date "Judge" Carl Dare is the worst of the lot, judged by the numerous false claims and rank misrepresentations contained in his printed matter. Right there in Des Moines is to be found another "rank case" in the self-styled company of H. M. Jones Company. In next month's issue we shall make a statement of facts about the Jones Company. Some five or six months ago Mr. Jones was admitted to membership in the American Poultry Association. At the San Francisco convention next month the right of Mr. Jones, also of Mr. Dare, to be continued on the membership rolls of A. P. A. will be challenged by the editor of A. P. W. provided we are in attendance. We are expecting to be there, despite the long distance and the amount of valuable time it takes to make the trip to the Pacific Coast and back.

Moreover, at this convention it is the intention of the editor of A. P. W. to present a resolution calling for a thorough-going investigation of the huckster-dealers now operating in the

field of standard-bred poultry culture, a detailed report, with or without recommendations, to be submitted at the forty-first annual convention of A. P. A. to be held in the summer of 1916. Our position is that the American Poultry Association, as an organization, deserves the chief credit for creating the standard-bred poultry business and promoting its welfare. Such being the case, we claim that this "largest live stock organization in the world" should now exercise the obligation of PROTECTING the standard-bred poultry business, as against the racially methods of men who defy the United States postal regulations by resorting to methods that result in the obtaining of money under false pretenses to the direct and wide-spread injury of this branch of the poultry business.

We believe this position to be sound and we propose to follow it up with all due earnestness. So far as our influence goes, both as a publisher and as a member of the American Poultry Association, this is fair notice to poultry hucksters that they must either represent matters as they are or we shall do our utmost to have the American Poultry Association, with or without the assistance of the United States postal authorities, bring these men to book and compel them to stop misrepresenting matters in a form and to an extent that unquestionably is working serious damage to the standard-bred poultry industry of the United States and Canada.

—O—
WAKEFIELD, R. I.

Fourth annual exhibition of the South Kingston and Narragansett Poultry Association, Inc., will be held in Bell's Hall, Wakefield, November 17, 18 and 20th, 1915. Show judged by comparison. Judges, Paul P. Ives, Guilford, Conn.; Hayward E. Beebe, Waterford, Conn.; Prof. Daniel J. Lambert, R. I. State College and Prof. E. K. Thomas, R. I. State College. Entries close November

9th. Show cooped by Empire Cooping Co., Fultonville, N. Y. George E. Harvey, Secretary and Show Superintendent, Wakefield, R. I.

MARTLING Silver and Golden Campines

Open the season at the *New York State Fair* the largest poultry exhibition ever held at a state fair on the American Continent, in one of the largest classes of Campines (266 specimens) ever assembled by winning as follows:



SILVER CAMPINES

1-4 cock, 1-2-4 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 2 pen old, 1-3-4 pen young, Best Display.

GOLDEN CAMPINES

1 cock, 4 hen, 1-3 cockerel, 1-3 pullet, 2 pen old, 2 pen young, Best Display.

This grand achievement in addition to our last seasons record of over 200 prizes proves conclusively that the *Martling Improved Campines* are excelled by none. That they are able to win in the best shows of the country year after year proves that they not only have the quality but the constitutional vigor upon which to build and maintain improvement.

Some choice stock for sale. 2 year old hens \$1.50 up. Yearling hens and pullets \$2.50 up. Cockerels \$5.00 up. Eggs in season. "Remember Martling guarantees a hatch."

THE MARTLING HENNERY

P. O. Box 186, Ridgefield, N. J.

=LLENROC REDS=

Open the 1915 season by making a great record at the Toronto National Exposition and at the New York State Fair winning as follows: *Toronto*—1-2-3-4 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 1 hen. *New York State Fair*—1 cockerel, 1-3 pen, 2-5 cock, 5 pullet, and display. And this grand record was made with a different string of birds at each show. We have cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices. Get a Llenroc Red and Win.

HOUCK & ALT,

HENRY ALT, 87 Fuller St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

JNO. E. HOUCK, Black Creek, Ont.

=WHITE HOUDANS=

are now in the Standard, after enthusiastic support from such great judges as *Drevstedt, Rigg, Denny, Platt* and *Shove*. Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are prolific layers of the largest white eggs, the table fowl of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new. Learn about them by writing to

F. D. BAERMAN,

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY

RESSEGUIE'S BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit.

Eggs from Selected Matings, only \$5.00 per 15

L. B. RESSEGUIE

Millers, N. Y.



YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

(I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS)

Acknowledged throughout the world as being the standard for all the Leghorns and the leading strain of heavy layers. They have been bred in line since 1853 for heavy egg production alone, and the show birds have simply been chosen from the layers. They are the only original line bred strain of Leghorns in America today. Why not come to Headquarters and Get the Best? Hundreds of yearling hens and cock birds for sale. Eggs at half price remainder of season. Mating list free. Address,

D. W. YOUNG,

MONROE, N. Y.

NEW STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHT BRAHMAS

By W. H. Hendrickson

(Continued from page 838)

of the American Light Brahma Club, which is progressing finely under the guidance of President Joseph Charles of Philadelphia, Pa., and Secretary Harvey C. Wood of Bound Brook, N. J. Everyone interested in Light Brahmas should join the club and lend a helping hand towards furthering the interest in Light Brahmas, truly a bird of many merits. Furthermore, if the clubs annual meet is held within a days journey of where you reside, attend it, for you will always find a loyal crowd of Brahma men in attendance who seem to have planned for a year previous as to how to make your visit most cordial and one you will always remember.

NATIONAL COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CLUB ELECTION

Show Secretaries take Note:

In the largest vote in the history of the Club the following officers were elected for the year 1916: President, Ralph Woodward, Grafton, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, Richard Harwood, Littleton, Mass.; George M. Wilkinson, Blairsville, Pa.; George A. Kersten, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Leland, Springfield, Ill.; Arnold Hagens, Kennydale, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. G. Keyler, Trenton Junction, N. J.

The Club is financially in good standing, and is planning to create by advertisements, big meets, etc., to arouse more interest in Columbian Wyandottes. If you are not familiar with this variety, we urge that you write for literature, and list of breeders in your locality. The September Quarterly is now ready for mailing, and every lover of Columbian Wyandottes is asked to send for a copy which is free.

The National Columbian Wyandotte Club will offer its Gold, Silver and Bronze Championship medals, and a set of five Special Club ribbons at all forthcoming poultry shows in the United States and Canada, that will give notice of the offer in their premium list and will mail a copy of same to the Secretary-Treasurer of the club, who will in return send list of members they may send premium lists. The notice to be printed as follows:

"The National Columbian Wyandotte Club will award Gold, Silver and Bronze Championship Medals, and if two or more members compete at this show First Prize Winners in all classes are entitled to points towards the Championship, proportionate to the strength of the competition, and are also offered a set of five Special Club Ribbons, as follows: for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. An invitation is extended to all to join this Club. A payment of \$2.00 entitles to full membership to Nov. 1st, 1916. Be sure you are a member in good standing before entries close for this show."

Address for catalog and membership card, also detail plan of awarding Championship Medals. National Columbian Wyandotte Club. D. G. Keyler, Secretary-Treasurer, Trenton Junction, N. J.

HAWKINS BARRED ROCKS

Fanciers of that old and popular fowl the Barred Plymouth Rock should not fail to look up the advertising of A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., in this issue. Mr. Hawkins is one of the old time breeders of this variety and few have achieved the same success. Mr. Hawkins has not confined himself to any one show, but has met all comers at such important exhibitions as New York, Boston and Chicago. In each of

these great exhibitions he has been successful. As an example we will mention his record at Boston last January where he won 1-4 cock, 1-2 hens, 1st cockerel and champion male, 1-3 pullets bred cocks, 1st cockerel bred hen, 1st pen and specials for best colored male and female. In addition to their exhibition qualities they are also bred to lay and a pen of twenty-one pullets averaged 207 eggs in one year. We understand that Mr. Hawkins has a fine lot of young stock on hand and is prepared to quote very reasonable prices on either breeding or exhibition stock. In writing him it will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned.

THE BIG BOSTON SHOW

Preparations for the coming big Boston show have been under way for some time and the premium list is now being compiled. Inquiries for premium list have been coming in for more than three months and indications point to more new exhibitors than ever before. Word has been received from a breeder in Georgia and one in California who have never shown at the Hub, saying they intend sending birds to the coming show, January 11 to 15, 1916.

The Waterfowl Club will hold their annual meet here and over \$200 in specials has already been subscribed. Light Brahmas will be out strong. The White Wyandotte class which is always strong at Boston promises to be a record breaker, for up to date \$100 has been donated for specials, \$25 each for best male, best female, best pen and best display. There will be something doing in the Plymouth Rock Alley also, and the Hamburg and Crested Fowl classes promise large entries as is usual at Boston. The movement in Bantam circles and the formation of a Bantam Club in New England will tend to increase entries in the little bird classes.

As has been the custom for a number of years \$500 will be offered in prizes in the utility department and an additional \$50 will be offered on Turkeys. Even with the immense floor space of the Mechanics Building, the prospects are that every available foot will be utilized. W. B. Atherton, Secretary.

FUMOTH FUMIGATORS.

The reader's attention is directed to the advertising of F. A. Thompson & Company, 550 Trombly Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, manufacturers of Fumoth Fumigators in another column. The Thompson Company claim that by the use of this new fumigator that the annoyance and work of spraying houses and painting roosts and

dropping boards to kill lice and mites is entirely done away with. By the use of "Fumoth" the work is not only quickly and efficiently done but also at a very little expense, as the cost of the fumigators is only \$1.00 for 12 or \$.25 for 2. The Thompson Co. have such confidence in the efficiency of this fumigator that they agree to refund the cost if not satisfactory. A trial will prove their value and we suggest that you send 25 cents today for two and give them a thorough trial, at any rate be sure and send for their circular matter and kindly mention A. P. W. when writing.

WOODCREST PARTRIDGE DOTTES

On another page will be found the announcement of Chas. H. Wood, 340 Main St., Worcester, Mass., specialty breeder of Partridge Wyandottes. Mr. Wood calls his strain the "Woodcrest" and as such his birds are well known in the big eastern shows. He reports a very good season with over 1,000 head of youngsters with which to fill your orders. These youngsters all bear the blood of Madison Square Garden prize winners and many of them are now ready to win for you. Mr. Wood made his first exhibit this year at the New England Fair and won 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet. If you want birds of this class at reasonable prices you better write him today and be sure and mention A. P. W.

*** Send A. P. W. to a friend, on trial for four months. A dime will do it.

*** Letters from our subscribers giving their experiences or commending A. P. W. are highly appreciated.

BRED-TO-LAY S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

My bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns are not only proving their value in the National contests, but my pen at the Storrs contest was scored 92½ points by Judge Card and was second out of the 100 pens entered, proving that they are high in Standard requirements as well as laying qualities.

BARGAINS THIS MONTH

Winter is coming and surplus stock must be disposed of. 200 grand hens at two dollars each. Also a grand lot of pullets and cockerels and a few cock birds that will be reasonably priced. As winter approaches prices advance. Buy now.

CHAS. HEIGL, Box W, Rocky River, Ohio

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH BEST IN AMERICA

I have raised a fine flock of birds from my Madison Square and Boston prize winners. Splendid green black color. Fine large crests. Grand size. Free photographs. Write

WESLEY BALDWIN, East Park Place, NORWICH, N. Y.

FIRST PULLET in a class of 38 pullets at the New York State Fair proves that

THE CRIMSON STRAIN

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

are stronger than ever this year and just what you need to put you in the front at your winter show. I have just the bird that will win for you. Hundreds to select from. Write me fully.

CHINA HANCHETT, (Greenway), VERONA, N. Y.

At The Great Mid-West Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1914

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

The Real quality flock of America won 1, 2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 4 cockerel; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 1, 2 old pen; 1, 2 young pen. This great record was made in very strong competition, nearly one hundred birds being shown, some of which were sold especially to win at this particular show. Also at three big 1914 Fall Fairs. Kentucky State, Illinois State and the Great Hamilton Show, Puritans won 13 firsts and 15 second prizes. Sales list describing just what you need mailed free.

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr.

Box 14-W,

Evanston Station,

Cincinnati, Ohio

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF TURKEYS

By Victor Fortier

(Continued from page 846)

six light meals a day, until six weeks old.

For the first few days, the feed of young birds may consist of a semi-dry mash made of hard boiled eggs, boiled rice, greens, etc., the whole being cut fine and mixed with bread crumbs, bran or oat meal, stirred in milk. This feed is first given to them in the hollow of the hand, and later, on small boards or flat surfaces. After the fifth day, the eggs and bread are gradually suppressed and such as onion tops, nettle leaves, tender grasses, chopped lettuce, in the way of green feed, and one or more of the following: bran, shorts, low grade flour, barley or boiled oats, added to the ration. The feed is given as a mash, mixed fairly dry with whey or curdled milk. Pure water is the ordinary beverage. A little sulphate of iron may be added if the young lack thriftiness. Sweet milk may also be given.

Shooting the Red.

The caruncles and fleshy part which surround the lower part of the head and throat develop at the age of about two months. This is a critical time during the life of the young bird and lasts from two to three weeks. During this time it is absolutely necessary to keep them out of the wet and draughts and to have their coops dry. They also should be liberally fed on stimulating food such as chopped onions, garlic or nettle mash mixed with ground meal or hemp seed, and in this mixture there might be added a little mustard or pepper and in the drinking water a little sulphate of iron may be put.

The following formula is sometimes recommended as a stimulant for this period. All the ingredients should be ground to a fine powder: cinnamon, 15 grams, ginger 60 grams, gentia, 5 grams, iron carbonate 25 grams. It should be given about fifteen days before "shooting the red" at the rate of a teaspoonful for ten young ones: it should be added to the mash morning and night. When this critical stage is passed, the poults are extremely hardy and may be allowed more liberty and will get along with less care from the attendant.

Adult Turkeys

Turkeys do not require an expensive house, indeed when the period of "shooting the red" is over, they prefer to sleep in the open. Under such conditions, they are far healthier than when they are closed in small, poorly ventilated buildings.

Roosts should be put up in the yard, under large trees or where they will be protected from the wind. Large tree limbs may be used for the purpose or ordinary roosts, wide and flat. Turkeys, like hens, always seek the highest spot on the roost. An old wagon wheel makes a very good roost. This wheel should be placed horizontally, at a height of about nine feet, and kept in place by a post passing through the hub and firmly stuck in the ground. Some sort of a ladder should be put up to enable the turkeys to climb. The spokes of the wheel being at the same level, the tur-

OWEN FARMS BIRDS

WILL WIN WHEREVER THEY ARE SHOWN

Are You Showing At The Panama-Pacific International Exposition

Owing to this Show coming so late in November I will be unable to attend, thus missing my first World's Exposition since the Pan-American. My birds will be there in customers' hands and will win more than their share of the Firsts. Now is the time to write me and secure the all-powerful backing of Owen Farms birds and make your winning certain. Will sell only one customer for any one class and have already booked a few classes with other orders pending.

If You Are In Dead Earnest In Your Desire To Win, Place Your Order With Me

OWEN FARMS

**BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

Have demonstrated their superior merit at Madison Square Garden (New York), Grand Central Palace (New York), Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Allentown, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Memphis, Livermore (Calif.), and Brockton (Mass.), by winning

More Firsts Than All Competitors Combined

Thousands of Prizes at hundreds of shows all over the World have been won by Owen Farms birds in customers' hands.

My birds are line bred from generations of winners and win consistently year after year. My birds have made good in the past and will make good in the future. This is the reason that the majority of my orders come each year from old customers or from new customers who have been advised to buy here by old customers. This fact gives me more personal satisfaction than any one thing connected with my growing business. Every bird is selected for you by the writer or my Superintendent, Mr. Davey. We are a unit in giving every customer just a little more value than he pays for or expects.

I do not want any customer to keep a bird that does not please him and any bird I ship can be sent back after a forty-eight hours rest and the purchase money will be promptly returned. I will pay the return expressage on males at \$10.00 or more each and on females at \$5.00 or more each.

Winners Furnished For Any Show In The World

No matter where you wish to win I have the bird or birds for you to make the winning; line-bred birds of my own growing, that will breed you winning chicks. My supply is not endless and when I have booked all the birds of exhibition quality I can spare will stop quoting. Write me your exact needs and place your order before a competitor gets ahead of you.

370 Owen Farms Birds Have Won First Prizes at Madison Square Garden, New York

1915 Quality

Selecting and shipping birds to customers for showing at the Fairs and for breeding purposes have made me realize more and more the superlative quality in my 1915 youngsters. They are the best ever grown on Owen Farms, which means the best ever grown anywhere.

Utility Qualities

Owen Farms birds are famous the country over for size, bone, perfect health, vigor, prepotency and heavy laying qualities. There are no birds that excel them in these important functions and very few flocks any where near as good.

My Birds Live, Grow, Lay and Pay

HUSKY UTILITY COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

PULLETS, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Breeding Birds

You are now planning your matings for the coming season. Why not place your order with me at this time for future delivery? My flocks are very large now and can make a splendid selection of a bird or birds to meet your exact requirements. A 25 per cent. deposit will hold your birds for you and delivery will be made when you need them. An early order will work to your advantage and to mine.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Customer Every Time

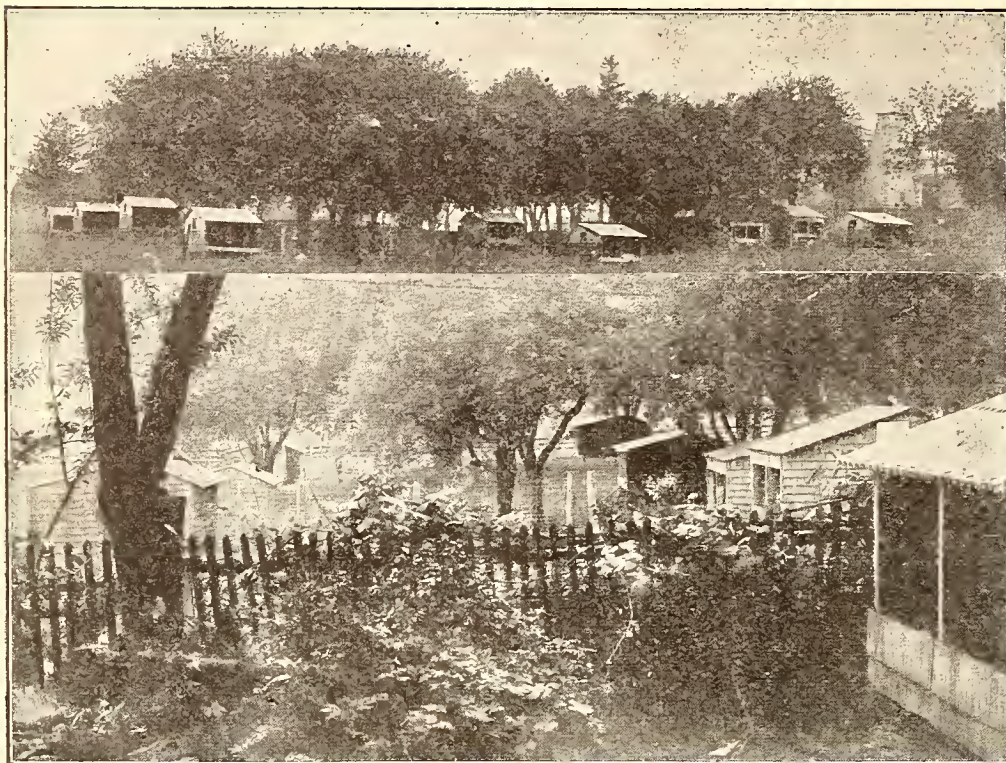
and this guarantee is backed by my 26 years experience in selling thoroughbred poultry. Printed Matter Free.

OWEN FARMS, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor

FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent





CARVER'S RED FARM

The above illustration shows a portion of the home plant where Carver's Rhode Island Reds are raised. About one mile distant under the management of Art. Owens is the Sussex Farm while four miles away on the farm of Mr. Whonsettler, Mrs. Carver's Golden Campines are raised. Several other farms are utilized in growing and developing the product of Mr. Carver's yards making possible the production of large numbers of strictly high grade exhibition stock. Mr. Carver has an announcement on page 848 better refer to it and then write him for prices.

keys all feel equal, and do not indulge in useless fighting.

Turkeys require plenty of air and space. A shed closed in on three sides is sufficient in summer. In winter, a house similar to a cotton front poultry house is quite suitable. The house should be disinfected with chloride of lime occasionally. During the day, the turkeys roam in the meadows or around the farm and gather most of their food, consisting of insects of all kinds and fruit picked up along the hedges; they are especially fond of mulberries. In the fall, they eat acorns with avidity.

Turkeys generally come home to roost after sunset, specially if some supplementary food is given to them in the shape of meal or mash in the morning, before they go out, and at night when they come back. It is a bad plan to let the turkeys pick up all their food as the greatest profit cannot be derived unless the birds increase rapidly in weight and this can only be attained by giving the birds a full ration.

Fattening

Fattening is a very simple operation which increases the value of the birds as it increases their weight and improves the quality of the flesh. Turkeys that have been well fed may be fattened at about six or seven months old, when cold weather sets in. Restrict their run at first so that they may get used, gradually, to live in a small yard or in a small house, although large enough for them to take a little exercise. It should never be forgotten that turkeys are of roving nature and that complete seclusion does not agree with them.

Fattening takes about six weeks. During the first month it will be sufficient to give a ration composed of grain or mash not too thick or thin. They should get

as much of it as they like, only a quantity sufficient for one meal should be prepared at a time. Oats, barley and corn meal may enter in large proportion in the composition of this ration.

Fogg's S. C. White Leghorns

We can furnish choice, early hatched cockerels for breeding and exhibition purposes. Free range birds, bred from heavy layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.

N. V. FOGG, Box W. MT. STERLING, KY.

**Get this
64 Page
Poultry Book
Free!**

1916
PURINA
BOOK

Contents:

Plans for Poultry Houses
Cures of diseases
Breeding, and Feeding Charts
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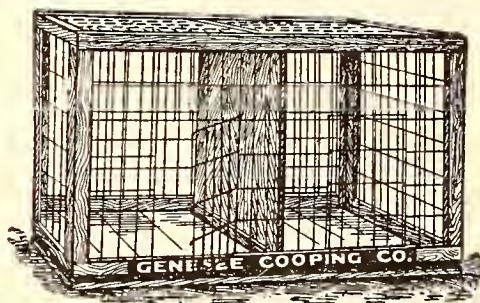
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Can supply high-class show specimens at reasonable prices. Breeding pens specially selected for customers. Many big winners for sale, bred from and related to our winners at all leading shows. Cock 1913, 2nd prize Royal of all England, also 1st and two specials. Waterford cock 1913, winner of six firsts, three seconds, also cockerel 3rd Royal 1914 and 2nd Liverpool and special, all for sale. Numerous others also hens and pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also high-class utility stock, Table poultry a specialty.

The Saunderton Poultry Farm

P. A. FARREN, Chairman Table Poultry Club, Prop.

Bledlow Ridge,

Wallingford, Bucks, England.

Cooked mashed potatoes, mixed with milk, will help to produce a white flesh.

Turkeys may also be fattened with good grain distributed twice a day, morning and evening, and one meal of mash at noon or twice a day, and a little grain at noon.

It is important to mix with the mash a little fine gravel and always keep fresh water before them. Towards the end of the fattening period, grease or scraps of cooked meat may be added to the ration.

Male turkeys do not fatten so easily as the females nor is the meat so tender; but they become larger.

Parasites

Young turkeys suffer greatly from lice and mites. A good way to keep them free from them, is to take care of the mother before the young are hatched. Dust the plumage of the turkey hen at nights with a good insecticide powder, put it close to the skin, the head, the joints of the legs; care should be taken not to put any over the eyes. Also put on the skin a little blue ointment, about as much as a grain of barley, divided in three or four parts, under the rump, the wings and the groin.

Some lice are hard to see because they are grey. They can be destroyed by lightly rubbing the head and throat with a small quantity of sweet oil.

Diarrhea

Diarrhea is caused, in the majority of cases by dampness, dirt or vermin. The best remedy is to remove the cause. Boiled rice and a small quantity of charcoal may be used as an astringent. It is also recommended to give two parts of ginger, cinnamon, cloves, cayenne pepper, the whole mixed with a mash in the proportion of a teaspoonful for a dozen poults. Double the dose if the young turkeys are four or five weeks old.

The Blackhead of Turkeys

This is a very serious and infectious disease, which in many cases is the cause of high mortality. It attacks the turkeys when they are young and does not exhibit at the beginning very characteristic symptoms. The turkeys appear to be tired, they lag behind the rest of the flock. Their droppings are of a light color, sometimes with yellow streaks and filled with bubbles of air, like froth. As a preventative the following treatment is recommended by Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist: To carefully disinfect the houses as well as utensils used for the feeding of turkeys, then to keep the sick birds during the night in a dry place, well lighted and ventilated, facing the south, and having a wooden floor kept very clean and covered with sand. The sick birds should at once be isolated and a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water should be put in the ordinary drinking water and nothing but very clean vessels should be used. In very serious cases, double and even treble the dose during the first three days.

From a practical standpoint, it seems as though the best preventative of all turkey diseases is to first, breed only from healthy stock; second, have everything clean and sanitary, both houses and surroundings; third, keep the young free from vermin and disease by giving reasonable care and feed that insures healthy development throughout the growing period.

CARVER'S REDS WIN

At the great Forest City Fair in August Carver's S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Red Sussex made a remarkable record and established the fact that they have the quality to win in fast company. A few days later they repeated at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus, where they won 1st and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen, (no hen shown) on S. C. Reds and 1st hen, 1st pullet on Red Sussex and 1st pen, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet and 2nd cock on Speckled Sussex. With the record made at Forest City, Mr. Carver has 20 firsts, 5 seconds, and 7 thirds to his credit at two shows—in fact two of the most important fall shows held in the Buckeye State. In addition to the above regular prizes he was awarded Championship ribbons on both Rhode Island Reds and Red Sussex at the Forest City Fair.

A recent letter from Mr. Carver states that he is now conditioning several birds for the early shows and that he has a number of high grade cockerels and pullets, sired by their champion cock at the above shows also some excellent Red and Speckled Sussex for sale. All birds will be shipped on approval with the privilege of holding at your own yards for inspection. Pretty square offer is it not. Better write him at once while the selection is still large and get in shape to capture a few blues. When writing address A. A. Carver, Carver's Red Farms, Box W, Seville, Ohio.

DUTTON'S R. I. REDS

Birds sold on approval and your money back if not satisfied, is the policy of E. M. Dutton, Newfane, N. Y., who has made a very enviable reputation as a producer of quality Rhode Island Reds. Mr. Dutton's record at the Greater Buffalo and Palace New York Shows speaks well for his ability as a breeder and is a strong indication of the quality of his stock. His record of first pullet, three years in succession in the R. C. classes at the Palace Show is a remarkable one and only goes to prove how consistently he is producing blue ribbon quality year after year. We are informed that he has about 300 head of stock for sale, all bred from his winning matings, that he is prepared to quote exceptionally low prices on to clear them out before winter sets in. If A. P. W. is mentioned when writing him it will be greatly appreciated.

EGGS 12c A DOZEN

If you use "OCULUM", the celebrated New Discovery which has stood a United States Government test.

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One drop to each hen in the FEED—THAT'S ALL. Literature Free. Trial bottle (240 doses) 10c.

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Whether you see your hens picking themselves or not it's a good idea to dust them thoroughly with Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer occasionally to make sure of their being lice-free. This old-time, dependable preparation surely does the trick—kills lice on poultry and all farm stock.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Sprinkle it liberally in the dust bath and on the roosts and laying nests. Good also for lice on horses and cattle, sheep ticks, certain bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Your local dealer guarantees it. Sifting-top cans.

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1 lb. can
25c

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(except in
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far West).

FALL AILMENTS OF POULTRY

By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 841)

It must be remembered that success not only depends upon the location and removal of the cause, but also the promptness with which it is done. Often a day's delay changes the whole situation and a fair sized epidemic of roup is under way. Once under way all kinds of trouble may be looked for and in many instances severe losses are suffered. Quick action is required and all affected birds must be isolated at once and the quarters previously occupied must be thoroughly disinfected. Treatment must be thorough and all litter must be removed and all appliances and utensils receive attention.

Hard and strenuous work is now at hand as individual treatment will be necessary in most cases. At the outset those with the most serious cases should be killed and their carcass burned. Those that are not too badly affected can be given one of the advertised roup cures in the drinking water allowing no other drink. They should also be treated individually and their nostrils and eyes washed with a good disinfectant to remove all accumulated pus. The application of a little carbolated vaseline to the face will also prove beneficial. Give them plenty of air without draughts and see that plenty of sunshine reaches their quarters.

Keep an eye on the balance of the flock and remove individual specimens as soon as the first symptoms are noticed. Feed on an easily digested mash containing plenty of green food and use disinfectant freely about the quarters of the well as well as the sick birds.

Chicken Pox

Serious outbreaks of chicken pox are also prevalent at this season and the first symptoms closely resemble those of roup. In a few days, however, eruptions will appear on the comb and face and frequently on other parts of the body. These eruptions first appear like pimples, but soon develop a straw colored center which emits a thick exudate forming a dark scab.

Aside from a fever at the beginning of the disease the birds in a majority of cases appear to suffer little, but on account of the high infectious and contagious nature of the disease extreme care should be taken to isolate all affected birds. Unless the attack is a severe one, and affects the membranes of the mouth and throat, the losses should not be large. At the first indication of the disease give all birds a good purging with epsom salts about a teaspoonful to a bird. Dissolve the salts in water which is later used to mix a moist mash.

Wash all the affected parts with a good disinfectant, a tablespoonful to a quart of water, after which remove the scabs and apply pulverized alum to the sores.

See that the quarters are dry and sunny as this disease thrives best in cold damp houses.

Eye Troubles

It is not uncommon during the fall and winter when birds are confined to the laying houses to encounter more or less

eye trouble. The most common form at first resembles a cold, the face below the eye becomes swollen and feverish and there is a watery discharge from the eye. The attack varies in its severity and is called conjunctivitis by medical authorities. There is some difference of opinion as to its cause, but the writer's experience with similar cases leads to the conclusion that it is caused by irritation, that is, by the lodgment of some foreign body in the eye, rather than any infectious agency.

In a majority of cases by catching the affected fowl and applying a firm backward pressure (from beak toward eye), with the thumb to the swelling, that is always found just forward and below the eye, a hard cheesy mass may be excluded from the eye. Often this is all the treatment required, while at other times the trouble is very persistent and the inflammation spreads to the other eye. Where the specimen does not show rapid improvement after removal of pus as directed, and the swelling still remains it is advisable to make an incision with a sharp knife, always cutting toward the beak never toward the eye. Clean out the accumulated pus and cleanse well with peroxide, one part, water two parts, then wash the face and eyes thoroughly with a one per cent. solution of zinc sulphate.

Bronchitis

Early symptoms of Bronchitis are similar to those of a cold. The complaint may follow a cold or it may result from exposure to the same causes that result in colds and roup. The first symptoms are labored breathing accompanied by a whistling sound. As the disease progresses there is a free accumulation of

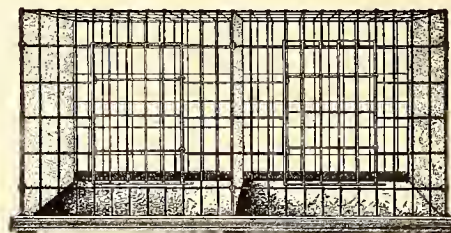
mucous in the air passages and a rattling in the throat takes the place of the whistling. This rattling noise has led many to call the disease "rattles".

Only in very severe cases does the disease pass this stage and the birds appear to suffer little inconvenience. In severe cases, however, there is more or less fever, the bird becomes doleful, refuses to eat, the feathers become ruffled, the breathing becomes more labored and the bird soon dies.

It is not uncommon for the disease to assume a chronic form and the rattling sound may persist for a long time apparently defying any treatment to remove it. This is particularly noticeable in cock birds and very often exposure enroute to or from an exhibition brings on an attack.

The treatment recommended by Dr. Pearl is as follows: "Place the patient in a warm, dry, well ventilated, but not draughty room. Feed bread or middlings

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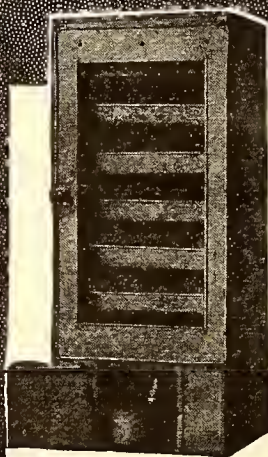
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The Banner Oats Sprouter gives your poultry succulent feed the year round. It's the silo of the poultry world. Made of rust-proof 28-gauge galvanized iron. Lamp fully protected; can't cause fire.

This is a solid substantial sprouter that will last a life-time. Nothing to wear out, break or get out of shape.

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Not a piece of wood in its construction. All galvanized iron lined with asbestos. Retains heat and moisture. Trays can't rot. Double strength glass doors afford light and force quick growth. Guaranteed against defective material and workmanship.

Our special price of \$6.00 makes this the big bargain of the year. Pays for itself several times over by increased production of eggs. Chickens lay in summer because they get green feed. Feed them green stuff from the Banner Sprouter and you will produce winter layers.

Complete line of feeders, fountains, chick markers, metal nests. Everything for the poultry raiser at low factory prices guaranteed.

Write for Free Catalog and Egg Record.

The Smith Specialty Co.,

Bird Bldg., Mansfield, Ohio

moistened with milk and add to this food, 2 grains of black antimony twice a day". It would be well before giving the above treatment to give a good purging with epsom salts, a teaspoonful dissolved in water used to mix a soft mash or 30 to 40 grains given in capsules. Good results have also been secured by giving tincture of aconite in two drop doses every hour.

The above complaints or diseases are the ones most commonly encountered at this season and as previously stated preventative measures are paramount to any medical treatment. In a majority of cases where there is a serious outbreak of colds, roup or kindred ailments the cause can be traced to some neglect on the part of the caretaker.

Poultry housed in properly constructed houses, that is, houses that are well ventilated, but free from draughts, dry and sunny should never be seriously effected providing such houses are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. One of the most important factors in the successful raising of poultry is cleanliness. While a chicken in its habits may appear the reverse it is nevertheless true that they cannot be successfully raised in filth.

Readers of A. P. W. would do well if they look to their houses at once and make necessary repairs. Arranging curtains or other appliances to prevent draughts and also see to it that the houses are clean and sanitary. It is not yet too late to apply a coat of whitewash to the interior. It not only helps to keep down disease, but gives the place a brighter and more cheerful appearance.

Remember that dark, damp, poorly ventilated houses spell disaster, no matter how hard you work such places mean failure sooner or later. Use large doses of prevention and you will have little use for medicine.

Perhaps it would be well to add in conclusion the importance of constitutional vigor. Unless possessed of strong constitution poultry are easily susceptible to disease for the simple reason that they do not have the energy or reserve force to combat it. A flock of fowls whose vigor has become impaired through improper methods of breeding, or bad management are very liable to give their owner all kinds of worry even though the housing conditions at the time are correct. Let trouble once start in a flock of this kind and all the dope and drugs manufactured will avail but little. Better use the axe freely and get the agony over with as soon as possible and prepare to start anew.

To insure immunity from disease in your flock try this formula: Constitutional Vigor. Cleanliness, meaning sanitary houses and yards. Proper housing. Dry, well ventilated sunny houses. Good food and fresh water. Watchfulness.

ENGERS BARRED ROCKS

The record made by Engers Barred Rocks, during the past three years at the Cleveland winter show, also at the Great Forest City Fair, is a most remarkable one and reflects great credit on Mr. Engers as a breeder of this old and popular variety. At the above mentioned shows Mr. Engers claims to have won, during the past three years more first, second and special prizes than all competitors combined. At the Engers Barred Rock Farm, 15 acres are devoted to the breed, which is fully described in a booklet that will be sent free to all readers that will mention A. P. W. when writing.

One of Smith's Chickens Died—

and he said: "There goes another one; too bad".

ONE OF BROWN'S CHICKENS DIED and he said:

"There goes \$5, what can I do to stop this thing".

Smith let it go at that and is still losing chickens.

Brown painted his poultry house, runs, nests and roosts with

CARBOLA

DISINFECTING
GERM-KILLING WHITE PAINT
(NOT a Whitewash—NOT a Kalsomine)

and disease epidemics don't bother him any more.

CARBOLA is a disinfecting, (GERM KILLING) White Paint prepared under the most stringent rules of the State Boards of Health and the United States Department of Agriculture. It contains germicidal properties three times stronger than carbolic acid, yet it is

Absolutely Safe and Non-Poisonous

CARBOLA instantly destroys all lice, mites and other parasites. It keeps rats and mice, and all infectious diseases away. Make your poultry houses, runs, roosts, stables, barns, cellars, pens, yards, etc., fresh, clean and sanitary by painting or spraying liberally with CARBOLA—get it into every crack and crevice—don't give the "profit-destroyers a chance".

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It comes in powder form. You simply mix it with water and it is ready for the brush or sprayer. It will not crack, scale or rub off. It PAINTS and at the same time DISINFECTS.

PRICE

\$1.00 for 10 lbs. (10 gallons) F.O.B. New York or nearest agency.

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HOW TO FATTEN, KILL AND DRESS POULTRY

By Wm. C. Monahan

(Continued from page 839)

profitable feeding. (3) Chickens gain faster while young. Cockerels 150-175 days old, make comparatively small gains. (4) The practice of successful poultrymen in selling their chickens at the earliest marketable age is well founded. The spring chicken sold at Thanksgiving time is an expensive product.

Crate Fattening

In Canada and abroad the favorite method of fattening is in small coops or crates. Coops for this purpose may be readily made at home, out of laths. (See Supplement page 5 August issue). On the bottom, back and top, the laths run length-ways with a space their own width between each lath. They are nailed onto three solid board partitions, two of which form the ends of the coop and a third a division in the middle. This makes two compartments, each one 16" x 16" x 23", with a capacity of four chickens. The slats in front should be over an inch apart and run vertically so that the birds many feed between them from a trough placed in front of the coop. These coops are easy to carry and in hot weather may be put out of doors in the shade of a tree or under a wagon shed. The lath bottoms keep them clean and also make them convenient coops for "breaking up" broody hens in spring and summer. Larger coops of similar nature and just as satisfactory may be made from inch mesh wire.

What to Feed

Finishing rations are essentially a fattening food and consequently corn meal and sour milk is their basis. The sour-milk (butter-milk or skim-milk) is mixed with the ground grains to form a wet mash. If the mash is sloppy no additional water need be given.

Broiler Ration

Corn meal	100 lbs.
Ground oats	100 lbs.
Middlings	100 lbs.
Meat scrap	50 lbs.
Sour milk	to moisten.

Fattening Ration

Corn meal	100 lbs.
Ground oats	50 lbs.
Middlings	50 lbs.
Meat scrap	50 lbs.
Sour milk	to make sloppy.

The last ration is intended for finishing roasting chickens, roosters and those few hens which quit laying in poor condition. Treat the birds with lice powder when putting them into the coops and work them onto full feed gradually. For at least twenty-four hours before killing all food should be withheld and clean water only supplied. No matter which method of fattening is used, during these last twenty-four hours the birds should stand on slats or wire so that they will not, in hunger, eat the droppings and thus defeat the cleaning out purpose of the fasting period.

Shipping Alive

Poultry shipped alive from Maine, when the train service will permit, should be delivered at the station in the late afternoon or evening so that they will travel when it is cool and be delivered

at market the next morning. Birds shipped in this way should not be starved, but instead be given a full feed of hard grains.

Only standard crates meet with favor. They are four feet long, fourteen inches high, and twenty-eight inches wide. The bottom is solid and the top, sides, and ends slatted. Unless care is taken in the construction, home made coops are usually heavy and consequently expensive to ship. Empty crates for shipments may usually be secured by request from Boston merchants if the express charge of ten cents is paid.

Killing

A large proportion of the poultry exposed for sale in markets, especially local markets, is unsightly in appearance and poor in quality. Torn skin and bruises partially account for this condition, but the responsibility for most of it lies with the incomplete removal of blood. The clear, bright color of flesh, which the consumer demands, and which every poultry dresser tries for is secured when the bird has been properly bled. Well bled chickens not only look better, but will keep longer.

Evidences of poor bleeding are many. Dark flesh, red dots where feathers are pulled, small dark veins near the wings,

ADJUSTABLE CLINCH POULTRY BANDS



No better made. 25, 20 cents; 50, 35 cents; 100, 65 cents; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.25. Samples free. Made by, **FRANK CROSS,** Box 500, Mountague, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES R. C. R. I. REDS

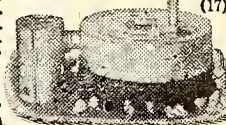
Cocks and Cockerels

Cocks used in our breeding pens. Cockerels great big husky fellows from our Genesee strain of great layers. Reduced prices to move them quickly. Satisfaction always.

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Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are my hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard quality, and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

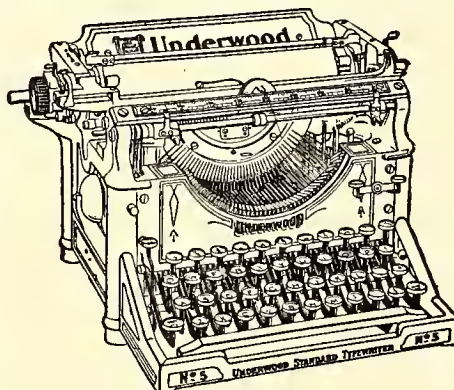
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RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT ARE RED. Will have for sale in December. Single and Rose Comb Cockerels and Pullets. Bred from my winners. Birds sold on approval, and money back if not satisfied. State your wants. **E. M. DUTTON,** NEWFANE, N. Y.

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GRAND PRIZE
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD.

From the
Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915



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larger deep-red or purple veins in neck, and discolored areas on neck and body, all show the presence of blood and indicate that the bird was poorly cut in the attempt to draw the blood, or that the free flow of the blood was arrested by a tight hold on the neck instead of the jaws when cutting.

The remedies for these conditions are suggested in the following pages. In brief, they are: (1) Complete bleeding. (2) Clean picking. (3) Thorough cooling and (4) Careful handling. The relative merits of dry picking and scalding to

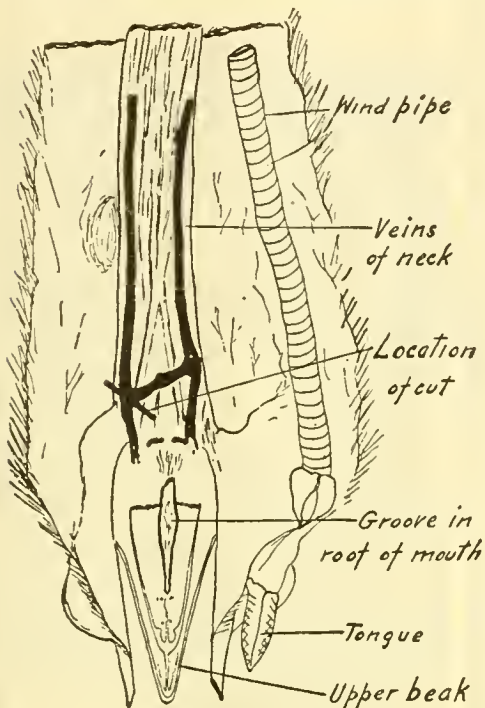


Fig. 1.—The Veins of the Neck

In this illustration the head is up side down and the gullet has been cut open and exposes to view the roof of the mouth and the back of the throat. The veins of the neck and exact position of "cut" are shown in dark lines. Note the relative position of cut in respect to left ear and groove in roof of mouth.

remove feathers will not be discussed here. The Boston market says, "in no case, should poultry be scalded", wet picked poultry is NOT WANTED in this market and will not sell for what it is really worth.

Dry picking is not difficult, in fact it is quicker, cleaner and the easier way, provided the killer realizes that bleeding, although most important, is NOT the entire operation. It is true that a properly cut bird will soon bleed to death, but that is not a humane way to kill and the feathers are bound to pull hard unless a thrust of knife renders the bird unconscious and destroys that portion of the brain which relaxes the muscles and loosens the feathers. This emphasizes two distinct operations: one which "CUTS" TO BLEED, and the other which "STICKS" TO KILL.

Cutting to Bleed

There are two large blood vessels which run the entire length of a chicken's neck, one on either side. The exact location of these great dark veins may be readily seen on any hen, especially if she is held head down for a moment before examination. It is important that every killer learn by observation on the live bird the exact location of these

veins. Then the proper guiding of the knife will be an easy matter. The gullet or food passage and the windpipe lie below and between them. Just behind the ears and about under the base of the skull, there is a cross vein which connects these two larger ones.

From the diagram (figure 1), it may be seen that this vein does not run straight across, but that the junction is further front near the bird's left ear, than it is on the other side. This fact is made use of in making the "cut to bleed" for one cut through that junction point which is nearer the head causes a copious flow of blood and drains both veins. The tissue at this point which lies not in the neck, but at the very back of the mouth beyond the groove in its roof, is quite thin. A slight cut with a sharp knife is sufficient to bring the blood. The exact location of the cut (figure 1) is under the ear, a little to the left of the median line, as the head is held upside down in the hand and very close to the base of the skull. A severe cut, or one too far back, mangles the tissue and allows the blood to clot and form a discolored area in the neck near the head, instead of causing the blood to run freely from the mouth. On the other hand, just in front of these junction points, the veins divide into many smaller ones which penetrate the skull safe from the reach of a knife. A cut too far front often intercepts some of these veins, but the bleeding which results is not free and complete. It is better to make one clean cut, as shown

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THE KIND THAT LAY BIG EGGS. All big, hardy, free range birds, bred from record hens. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Day old chicks 14c each. 100 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Write us
THE PROPO FARMS
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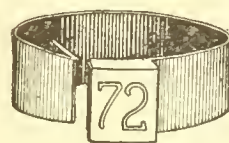
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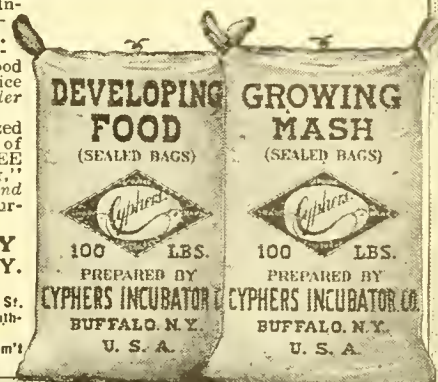
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in the illustration than to cut each vein separately, or to cut the cross vein alone, since sometimes the blood pressure is not sufficient to prevent clotting and cause a complete drainage of blood.

Sticking to Kill

The practice of "sticking" to brain or to kill spares the bird the torture of slowly bleeding to death. A thrust of the knife to the brain renders the animal unconscious and insensible to pain. Hence it is humane. It is also of advantage to the picker, for when properly done the muscles are paralyzed and the feathers easily pulled.

There are three lobes of brain in a bird's skull (figure 2). In one, the smallest and furthest back of these, center the nerves which control the feather muscles. This center lies at the very



Fig. 2.—The Skull and Brains

This illustration represents a vertical section through the median line of a hens skull. The third lobe of brain, the one in which centre the nerves that control the feather muscles, is marked by an X. Note the course a knife must take to reach this section of the brain.

base of the skull, just above the U shaped depression which admits the spinal column. A knife in reaching this portion of the brain passes through the groove in the roof of the mouth and pierces the soft bone at its extremity. In this position, the instrument lies midway between the eyes and parallel to the upper beak. A common mistake made by amateurs in their first attempts to stick is putting the knife too far forward and then it hits the middle instead of the rear lobe of the brain.

Another common way of destroying the same portion of the brain consists in running the knife in under the right eye directed towards the middle of the base of the skull. The inside stick, however, is preferred because it leaves no mark

to be seen. It has another advantage: no blood will escape through the eye and when cut inside some blood vessels are severed in the brain and an outlet for their contents is made by the knife hole. This is of some assistance in securing better bleeding especially when the neck veins have been poorly severed.

The Operation of Killing

1. Hang the chicken by a cord as shown in the illustration (figure 3), having its feet on a level with the person's eyes.
2. Cross the wings behind and lock the flight feathers of one into the other so that they cannot flutter.
3. Grasp the head in the left hand holding the head upside down with the jaw bones between the thumb and fingers. The mouth will open. Do not restrain the flow of blood by gripping the neck.
4. Using the right hand, insert the knife in the chicken's mouth with the blade towards its roof. Make a short diagonal cut one-half inch beyond the left ear and to the left of the end of the groove in the roof of the mouth.
5. When the blood flows freely, partially withdraw the knife, and reverse it so that the dull back is towards the roof. This keeps it sharp and prevents the useless cutting of bony tissue. As the knife pushes up the groove and enters the proper portion of the brain the chicken usually "squawks". This is evidence that the operation is properly done. A cut elsewhere will not bring the "squawk". Just turn the knife to destroy more tissue, hang the blood cup and pick immediately.

Picking

Dry picking must be done quickly for the feathers pull harder as the muscles set. They are plucked first from those places where the skin tears easily. These are, in order, the coarser feathers on the breast, shoulders, thighs, tail front, and neck; then comes the fluff, and finally the tail and wings. With the exception of capons, chickens are picked clean of feathers. The pin feathers are best removed by grasping between the thumb and a knife edge. The knack of grasping

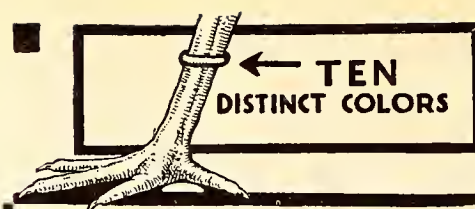
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At the Chicago Coliseum 1914 Show

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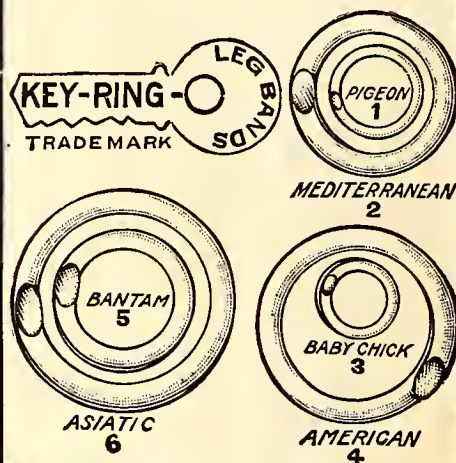
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No. 2 Mediterranean	No. 4 American
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At Madison Square Garden, Feb., 1915, in the hottest competition seen in years, won first, second, third and fifth cocks, first pullet, first pen, and gold special for Best Display in class. Eggs and stock for sale. Shipped safely any distance. Utility and exhibition strongly combined.

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feathers and removing them rapidly is considerable of an art. It is acquired only by practice and the professional picker soon learns to grab just tight enough so that his hands will slip before tearing the skin.

Cooling

Before dressed poultry is packed for shipment the carcass must be freed of animal heat, otherwise it quickly spoils. If a refrigerator is available only the heads and feet of dry-picked birds should be wiped clean and the body, still dry, placed in the refrigerator.

Without a refrigerator it is usually

the grade of birds to be shipped. The most common sizes are:

Boxes for Shipping Poultry

Dozen Broilers (25 to 30 lbs.), 17 x 16 x 4 inches (inside measure).

Dozen Roasters (40 to 50 lbs.), 20 x 19 x 6 inches (inside measure).

Dozen Fowls (50 to 60 lbs.), 18 x 17 x 9 inches (inside measure).

In these boxes the birds are dovetailed together on their sides with feet towards the center. There are six birds in each layer. In the bottom layer the heads are turned up and in the top layer down. This puts the heads all in the middle and the package presents an attractive appearance when opened from either top or bottom. Parchment paper or wax paper only should be used to wrap the heads and line the box. Straw and common paper, dry the skin and are never used on well packed poultry.

Summary

1. It is profitable to fatten poultry before marketing it.
2. As a rule it is more profitable to market poultry dressed than alive.

3. Chickens should always be dry-picked and undrawn for the Boston Market.

4. The requirements for a high grade of dressed poultry are:

- a. Complete bleeding.
- b. Clean picking.
- c. Thorough cooling.
- d. A neatly packed box or barrel.

SALE OF PULLETS

F. A. House, manager of the poultry department at Eagle Bay Farm, Silver Creek, N. Y., advises that they have for immediate disposal 300 Barron S. C. White Leghorn pullets at \$1 and \$1.50, each also a few cockerels, cocks and hens. These are all selected birds and must be disposed of on account of lack of winter housing facilities, an unusually successful hatching season having given them a surplus of well grown vigorous birds that will more than pay their cost in eggs during the winter. They also have a few White Indian Runner, ducks and drakes (Fishel) strain, April hatched that will be reasonably priced for quick sale. Readers desiring to secure either Leghorns or ducks should lose no time in writing as we believe the low prices will result in their quick sale. Kindly mention A. P. W. when writing.

URBAN FARMS Pine Ridge, Buffalo, New York.

Stock and Eggs for sale from our prize winning strains, White Rocks, Black Langshans, Anconas and Black Tailed White Japanese Bantams. Eggs only from Mille Fleurs, Silkies and Tom Barron's best Strain White Leghorns and White Wyandottes.

MATING LIST NOW READY.

ONE DOLLAR

will buy a selected cockerel from Sands Famous Bred-To-Lay S. C. White Leghorns. Choice cockerels bred from special matings headed by males from high producing dams. Put the "lay" in your flock by securing one or more of these cockerels.

LEROY E. SANDS POULTRY FARM,

Box W,

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PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

THE INTERNATIONAL WINNERS

At the Indiana State Fair we won in strong competition 1st, 2nd, 3rd cocks, cockerels and pullets, 1st and 2nd hens, young and old pens. We can supply you with highclass exhibition birds and breeding stock, both old and young, at reasonable prices. In order to get the best selection place your orders at once for the Fall and Winter Shows. Illustrated Partridge Wyandotte Book FREE.

SHEFFIELD FARM, H. B. Hark, Mgr., Poultry Dept., GLENDALE, OHIO

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A Tonic—Not a Stimulant

will help to make your poultry healthy, strengthen them during moulting, and help your hens lay, that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back. 1½ lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West).

If not at your dealer's, write

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



Fig. 3.—Position of Bird Being Killed.

(1) The bird securely suspended by a single half hitch of cord.

(2) The wings folded behind with the flight feathers locked so that they cannot flutter.

(3) The grasp on the jaws between the thumb and fingers of the left hand.

(4) The knife is used by the right hand.

necessary to use an ice bath. When the birds are first put in, water should be just cool, as most well water is. After the hour or so a piece of ice may be added and the birds kept submerged until thoroughly cold.

Packing

In very hot weather and for long shipments, poultry should be shipped iced in barrels. Beginning with ice, alternate layers of cracked ice and poultry are packed into the barrel. The birds are best placed with their feet toward the center. On top of the barrel large pieces of ice are put and a burlap covering fastened under the top hoop.

The one dozen size box package is very popular on the market, especially in cool weather. The size of the boxes vary with

WHAT THE A. P. A. CAN AND SHOULD DO

By Editor of A. P. W.—Part II.

(Continued from page 840)

But the A. P. A. is an organization that probably never will die out. It is to go on year after year—generation after generation. Possibly it may die out some time or be replaced by another similar organization, but for the present at least there are no indications of this kind. And why should there be? In each generation the need for such an organization WILL EXIST and in every

son's advice has been good and his actions based on sound and sensible reasoning. Work that had been arranged for prior to his induction to office has been pushed along with commendable persistence. The 1915 Standard is a good book. A few errors crept into the first edition of five thousand copies, but this was to have been expected under the conditions of its publication—were, in fact, unavoidable. These errors are being corrected for the second edition, which edition is to be much larger than the first one.

The A. P. A. School Text Book is about ready for publication and at San

Francisco next month it is expected that the final touches will be put on the long-delayed, but difficult work of the committee on the Market Poultry and Egg Standard. By next summer and early fall both these books should be on the market. Lately President Thompson has taken a strong position in favor of truthful advertising and improved business methods in the poultry industry, especially the standard-bred branch. A recent pronouncement by him on this live subject is reproduced in special form for purposes of emphasis on page 855 of this issue of American Poultry World.

With its revenue needs provided for, the next BIG THING for the A. P. A. to do, as we view the situation, is for it to co-operate to the limit of its ability with state and provincial members, with THE OBJECT of improving local conditions in behalf of poultry

culture and at the same time so directing matters on a basis of co-operation that within the next two or three years there will be a federated membership of not less than one hundred thousand friends and advocates of standard-bred poultry in the United States and Canada. This is work for the secretary's office to do, directed and strongly encouraged not only by the president of the organization, but by every member of the Executive Board—in fact by every member of the entire association.

In a sense this is a matter of machinery—of office machinery! To do the work we have in mind, Secretary Campbell will need more help. At present Mrs. Campbell is his cashier and book-keeper. He could not have a better one, judged by her work to date. Additional to this

500 COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS

All brothers and sisters to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Providence winners. EGGS after March 1st, \$5.00 per 15.

Prof. John Evans, Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm, Cranston, R. I.

Bean's Columbian Rocks Win.

I can furnish your requirements in exhibition birds, breeding stock or eggs at prices that will astonish you. Write for descriptive circular.

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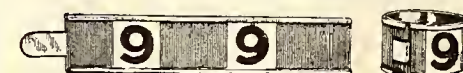


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Seven firsts in ten classes at Madison Square Garden, February, 1915 and ten firsts in ten classes at Kansas City, January, 1915. Show specimens now ready, let me strengthen your exhibit.

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All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 18 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue 2 cent stamp. A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.



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Win at Hagerstown and Greater Buffalo. Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogue free.

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Hens for eggs.

Cocks for larger flocks.

Capons for double-size birds and bigger profits from same feed.

No farmer or poultry raiser can claim to be making the most of his opportunities unless he caponizes a large proportion of his young cockerels. With

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anyone can turn young cockerels into capons.

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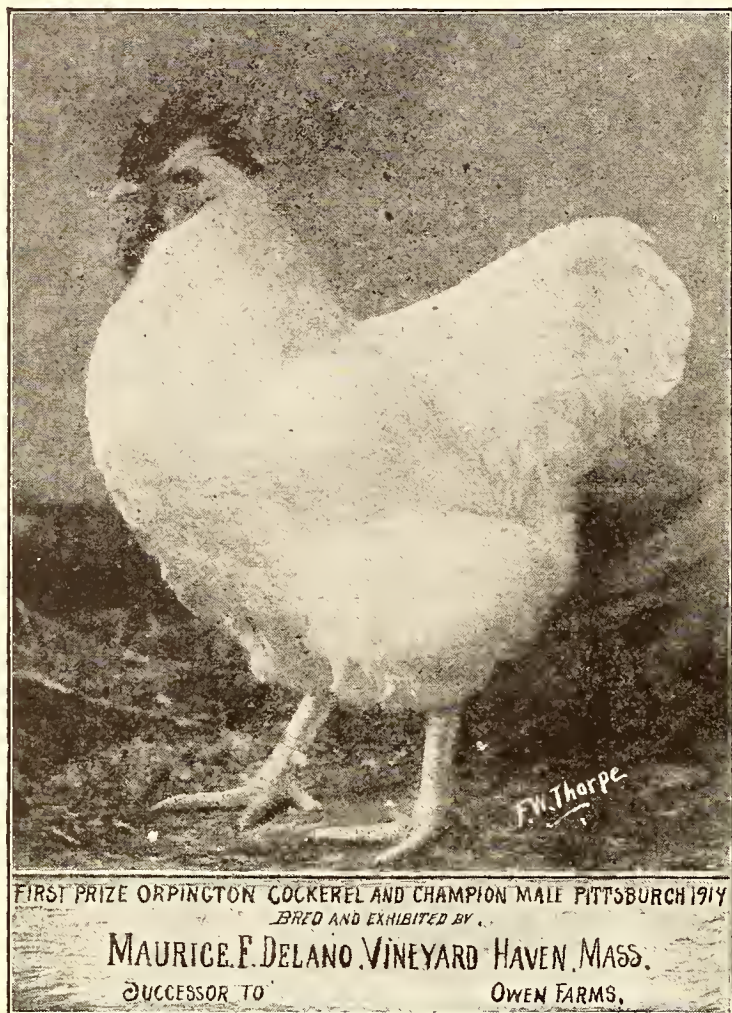
for 5 lb. cockerel produces 10 lb. capon, selling for 30c per pound when roosters bring only 15c.

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Make money caponizing



White Orpington Cockerel

Maurice F. Delano, proprietor of Owen Farms Vineyard, Haven, Mass., advises that he will not show at any of the early shows this season, thus putting him in better position than ever to supply winners to his customers. He is particularly strong in White Orpingtons and is prepared to supply exhibition birds on short notice.

generation the association must consist of the men and women who form it. It can be no better than its membership—and it will be no worse.

The Next Important Practical Work for A. P. A. to Do

Disregarding at this time the attractiveness of the "permanent home" idea, the work of A. P. A. has gone right along, despite the general trade depression and notwithstanding the uncertainties brought upon us by the old-world war. This is as it should be. President Thompson has done well in office. It was not expected that he could devote as large a proportion of his time to the duties of office as was done by his predecessor, Reese V. Hicks. On the other hand, in every case that has been brought to our attention, Mr. Thomp-

he has two stenographers—one a good one, the other a valuable helper. To date he has not found an assistant in the form of a national organizer. The new constitution provides that he may employ such an organizer at a salary not to exceed \$25.00 per week, to which traveling expenses, etc., may be added.

So far so good. But if a return of moderate prosperity is close at hand in this country, as the writer firmly believes to be the case, it is time that additional help ought to be provided for Mr. Campbell. This help should take the form of one or more competent national organizers (international would be the better word), also of an office assistant who is well-qualified to handle and attend to routine correspondence and to work along established lines in the absence of Mr. Campbell. It is believed by us that Mr. Campbell should be placed in a position to do far more traveling himself. He does quite a little of this, but not nearly enough. Hard-headed and experienced, also loyal to A. P. A. to the very center of his being, Mr. Campbell is a good man to "talk shop" in the interests of A. P. A. on any and all occasions. His loyalty and honesty are impressive and while in no sense a brilliant man, he nevertheless is a steady plodder and he makes friends for the association wherever he goes.

Secretary Ought not be Tied Down With Clerical Work

Even when at home in A. P. A. headquarters, Mr. Campbell should not be tied down to clerical work or the handling of ordinary correspondence. His time is or should be far too valuable for that. There must be a creative head "on the job", so to speak, and for official reasons the secretary of the association is the right man for this work. It isn't the man who buries his face in a mass of correspondence piled high on his desk who "gets there" these days in creative work of organization, but the man who has time to lean back in his chair and do the thinking—the planning! It is a good strong man in precisely THIS CONDITION that we need in the office of secretary of the American Poultry Association if further rapid and satisfactory progress is to be made.

Without delay, as we view the situation, the powers-that-be in the American Poultry Association ought to create the kind of office machinery and creative opportunities that we are aiming to describe or indicate. The work of first importance for such an office, with the secretary of the association in charge, under the direction of the president and executive heads of the association, should be to take an inventory of the conditions that exist in every state and province of this country and Canada—of the progress that has been made, of the opportunities that exist, of the men and women who can be used for a further advancement of poultry culture along all legitimate lines, and then this man should have sufficient help to co-operate intelligently and effectively with all the factors that now exist which can be organized for the further advancement of poultry culture, both locally and generally.

For example, our secretary should find out definitely—and without delay—ALL that is being done in Massachusetts in

behalf of poultry culture by the federal government, by the commonwealth, by poultry associations and by individuals—EVERYTHING that is progressive and of temporary or of permanent value. Then this information, in concrete or practical form, should be furnished to every other state in the Union, also perhaps to every province in the Dominion of Canada. As a general rule, the good things—the helpful things—that are being done in Massachusetts can be done in Connecticut, in New York State, in Illinois, in Colorado, in California.

If not, why not?

Oregon in turn should be indexed in the same basis as the plan suggested for Massachusetts and the same with every other state and province. This is not a matter of location or of any one particular state or province. The central idea is for the secretary's office of the American Poultry Association to catalogue or schedule EVERY HELPFUL FACTOR from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northern limits of Canada to old Mexico. And having indexed and analyzed these helpful factors,

TO HATCH EVERY EGG

Use the MAGIC EGG TESTER to pick them out before incubation. All dealers sell it.

PULLETS PULLETS PULLETS

300 Barron English S. C. White Leghorns at \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, also a few Cockerels, Cocks and Hens. We have a few S. C. Red Cockerels left at a bargain. Get our price on White Indian Runner Ducks and Drakes, April hatch.

POULTRY DEPT., EAGLE BAY FARM, F. A. Hous., Mgr., SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

TURNER'S R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

made a clean sweep at the great Sanford Maine Show, December 8th to 10th, winning 9 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 cups. Send for mating list.

EDWARD J. TURNER, Box E, SPRINGVALE, ME.

JAVAS at Chatham Fair, September, 1915, I won all save one first and second prize in the single and pen classes I showed in (9 entries). Note. There were 46 Javas shown by 5 exhibitors.

S. W. MORTON, Secretary American Java Association, ALBANY, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a specialty and producing winners at all shows. 104 ribbons and 17 specials at 13 shows during 1914-15. Winner Champion Challenge Cup at Boston and Blue Andalusian Club Specials wherever offered. Wonderful layers of large white eggs. Stock and eggs for sale. Send for 1915 mating list.

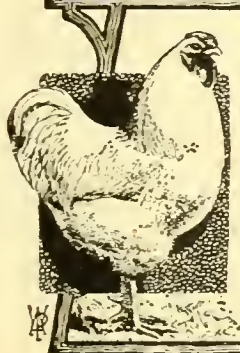
E. D. BIRD, GREENWICH, CONN.

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1915

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

ANDREW RIDDELL, R. No. 6, GREENWICH, N. Y.

Hibbard's White Wyandottes



My winnings at the Greater Buffalo Poultry Show, 1914, speaks for the quality of my stock. I showed four birds only, and all were winners; 2nd Pullet, 2nd and 5th Hens and 4th Cockerel.

Considering that I competed against many of the best breeders in the United States and winning four ribbons on an exhibit of only four birds is evidence that my birds are of the right type.

My breeding pen included the above winners which have produced a fine lot of early batched Cockerels and Pullets which I am offering for sale at reasonable prices.

If you want something for exhibition or breeding purposes write me for information. Let me book your order for delivery at your convenience.

M. H. HIBBARD, RIDGEWAY, ONT.



ADJUSTABLE CLINCH

neatest band on the market, 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 75 for 50c; 100 for 65c; 200 for \$1; 400 for \$2. Sample free. Postage paid. D. P. NORTH, WAVERLY, N. Y.

Stop Wasting Eggs and Time
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A Queen
costs but little more and runs itself. Free Poultry Book explains.
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JERSEY GRIT FOR POULTRY

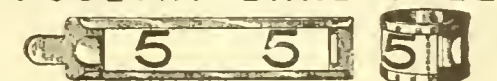
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Used by over 80,000 Poultry Raisers. Over One Million Bags sold in 1914. 300 lbs. for One Dollar. Send for Samples and Analysis.

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POULTRY BAND FREE



PATENT APPLIED FOR
Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.
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234 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

it should be part of his work to inform all other interested sections of the two countries of what Connecticut is doing in behalf of poultry culture, and how it was brought about; of what Ontario has accomplished that perhaps can be duplicated in Tennessee; of what Kansas is doing that Arkansas ought to imitate or excel; of what British Columbia has


Take, for example, the great state of New York, with its population of nearly ten million inhabitants. For three or four years the A. P. A. branch of this state has been a joke. Even the officers have made fun of it! What is the main trouble here? First, the officers of this branch and the A. P. A. members of New York state appear to have no definite object to accomplish. As they view the matter, there is naught for them TO WORK FOR. The poultry department at Cornell University has its \$90,000 poultry building, plus a second \$25,000 building, also its fifty or more acres of land for poultry development. On the State Fair grounds at Syracuse there now exists the \$100,000 poultry building for the exhibition of choice fowl—the finest building of the kind on earth.

What else do the poultry interests of New York state need? What else should the state members of A. P. A., also the numerous state organizations work for in co-operation? Conscience knows, there still is PLENTY for them to work for! It remains for the American Poultry Association, through its secretary's office, to INFORM the active poultry workers, individual and associated, of the Empire State, what else to do and how to go about it. This is not really a difficult matter, as we view the situation, but it needs to be some-

body's "first business". Lack of organization means lack of progress and the absence of some definite object is fatal to progress. This is true in every line of human endeavor.


Next, consider Pennsylvania as another example. This state is "beautifully mixed up" as regards A. P. A. branch or state "member" affairs. There is pulling and hauling, backing and filling, but mighty little genuine progress as compared with the splendid opportunities presented in this second state of the Union, as judged by population, also by what can and should be done in the Key-

Price \$2.50



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Aluminum, numbered to suit, with large raised figures. Postpaid 100-50c, 50-30c, 25-20c, 12-15c. Initials extra 10c per letter per 100; 50 or less 5c. More than one initial with cut figures. Circular free giving price on Superior, Riveted and Pigeon Bands. Sample for stamp.

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A MILLION HENS USE WELLCOME'S FAMOUS TRAP NEST



Shows Which Hen Laid The Egg.
New Principle 100 Per Cent. Efficient
F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Me.
Write NOW for prices and proof.

SEND A FRIEND American Poultry World 4 Months on Trial


A trial subscription to the American Poultry World sent with your compliments to some good friend or neighbor who is not already a subscriber is a gift that will be appreciated—don't put it off—send in 10 cents with that name and address today.

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Better Than Ever
Thoroughly Modernized Remodeled and Equipped
NEW MANAGEMENT
Cafe and Roof Garden
In Connection
Special Club Breakfasts and Luncheons
Rates—Without Bath, \$1.50
With Bath, \$2.00 and up.
Frank Kimble, Mgr.



FIRST PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKEREL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N.Y., DEC., 1913
BRED and OWNED by
ALDRICH POULTRY FARM, Columbus, O.

The above male is an American production and not only won first as cockerel at the Madison Square Garden Show, but also captured the blue ribbon in the cock class a year later, proving that American breeders can and do produce equally as good White Orpingtons as their English cousins. We are informed that the Aldrich Poultry Farm has a fine lot of youngster sired by this grand male, many of which promise to be even better than their sire. Readers interested in this variety should write them when in need of a good exhibition or breeding bird.

"proved out" that could be duplicated in Texas, or vice versa., etc., etc.

OUR MEANING IS that the great billion dollar poultry industry of the United States and Canada is TODAY WITHOUT A CENTRAL HEAD, as regards a bureau of information and an active promotion of national and international welfare in this field of effort. The one organization that ought to take up this work with energy, initiative and determination is the American Poultry Association, and the one natural seat for this work and activity is the office of the secretary.

stone State in behalf of poultry culture. Philadelphia for a century has been an important poultry market and poultry center. This state, in recent years, has held sixty to seventy poultry shows each season and the poultry shows held annually at Allentown, at Philadelphia, at Pittsburgh, etc., are known and appreciated throughout the United States and Canada. Yet the best interests of poultry culture in Pennsylvania for some time have been more or less at a standstill, or at the parting of the ways, so to speak.

Really the American Poultry Association ought to be in a position to **HELP MATTERS** in this rich territory. It is not only rich territory, but willing territory! And the same thing is true of New York state. It is not a case of outside interference, but one of friendly and interested co-operation. Men are only belligerent if they think they are. Once they see that the other fellow is peacefully inclined, they also prefer peace. It is silly to be otherwise. We are here to co-operate and make progress, not to "scrap" and make faces.

Our sole reason for mentioning such examples as our own state and Pennsylvania, is with the hope of emphasizing the importance of having a central, continental organization that will **TAKE THE INITIATIVE** in these matters, on co-operative lines, with the sincere and capable friends of poultry culture in all such states as these where help is needed. A good deal has been accomplished in the last year under the new A. P. A. constitution in behalf of federated membership, also for the benefit of state and provincial members, but only a fair start has been made.

Ought to Adopt a Resolution at San Francisco

At the San Francisco meeting a resolution should be adopted for creating the limited, but definite "office machinery" now required for the performance of this highly important work. It is not a literary affair, nor does it require unusual ability. It is largely a question of getting started, plus first a general, then a particular **UNDERSTANDING** of what to do and how to go about it. It is on this basis that the A.P.A. soon can have a federated membership of more than one hundred thousand, and it is in this way more than any other that the American Poultry Association can be of help to local poultry development in the form of organized effort.

Lately we have adopted the principles of home rule for local associations, but this certainly does not mean an abandonment of states or provinces, as regards vitally important work that the big international organization can and should do. The state and provincial members (formerly branches of A. P. A.) are today as much in need of co-operative help from A. P. A. as they ever were—in fact, this need grows greater with every year of progress and opportunity.

Not only should the state and provincial members be told in definite and official form of all the valuable and helpful things other states and provinces have done and are doing, but they should be kept promptly and fully posted on what each of these state and provincial members **ARE WORKING FOR**. Each

should be told what the other has done, also what is under way. Moreover, highly valuable suggestions can be made to one and all, based on past achievements, on sound theories of progress and a general understanding of the best interests of poultry culture, present and future.

Today Illinois—for example—does not know what Pennsylvania has done, or is trying to do, except it has been learned by accident, and even then there is a lack of organized effort. It is only by chance that Michigan learns what Texas has done or is seeking to do. Repeatedly half a dozen earnest men have accomplished little less than wonders in behalf of poultry culture in their home state, but equally earnest men in other states, even in an adjoining state **DO NOT KNOW OF THIS**, hence the poultry industry is the loser at all these points, whereas this could be prevented if the office of the secretary of the American Poultry Association were properly advised what to do in matters of this kind and were furnished the facilities for doing it.

We are dictating this article—not writing it out long-hand. Articles of this kind, as presented by us, are in the nature of open letters. We have not the time for fancy composition, yet we trust that our ideas are quite plain, even though they are general rather than polished and particular. The well informed no doubt will grasp our meaning readily and we hope they will feel that the main idea here presented is of immediate and practical value.

IVES' LANGSHANS 'A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED'

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big **COCKERELS NOW** at very reasonable prices.

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN

White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,
Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA



MILLER'S SPANISH

Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.

FRANK MILLER,
Box W, CRESTLINE, O.

GRAN-O-LAC

CONKEY'S

Dry

Buttermilk

is pure buttermilk—the natural flavor, acidity and all the solids are there. If stored in a dry place will keep indefinitely. Great for fattening, laying and growing poultry of all kinds. Send 2c in stamps for sample and literature.

THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY
1004 Conkey Building, Cleveland, Ohio

MERIHEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS HALF PRICE THIS MONTH

Buy your male birds now. Bred to lay large white eggs. Winners at Madison Square Garden for years. **L. E. MERIHEW, MARATHON, N. Y.**

Fellows' Famous Farm Raised Buff Wyandottes

Winning at Rochester, N. Y. December 1914 best exhibit, color and shape special on pullets, 11 ribbons on 12 entries. Batavia, N. Y. January 1915 1-2 cocks, 1-3 cockerels, 1st pen and 2 hen, 2 pullet. Cleveland, Ohio, January 1915. 1st hen, 2 pen, 3rd pullet, 10 cockerel, this was National Meet of the Buff Wyandotte Breeders Club. Send for mating list. Mention A. P. W. **E. B. FELLOWS, R. F. D. 1, SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.**

"My Hens are Laying Fine — are Yours?"

Right Now

should be egg time and money-making time with your hens. Others have found out how to get eggs, without extra expense or care. Just give your flock

Pratts' Poultry Regulator

It makes Hens lay. An extra egg or two per bird will pay for enough Regulator the whole winter through, and experience shows that you actually get eggs by the dozens. It starts pullets laying, hurries up the molting period and gets hens back on the job.

Look Out for Roup and Colds Now

The sudden changes in fall, dampness, draughts and other causes produce roup and colds. Sure protection is the guaranteed **Pratts Roup Remedy**, tablets or powder, 50c and 25c.

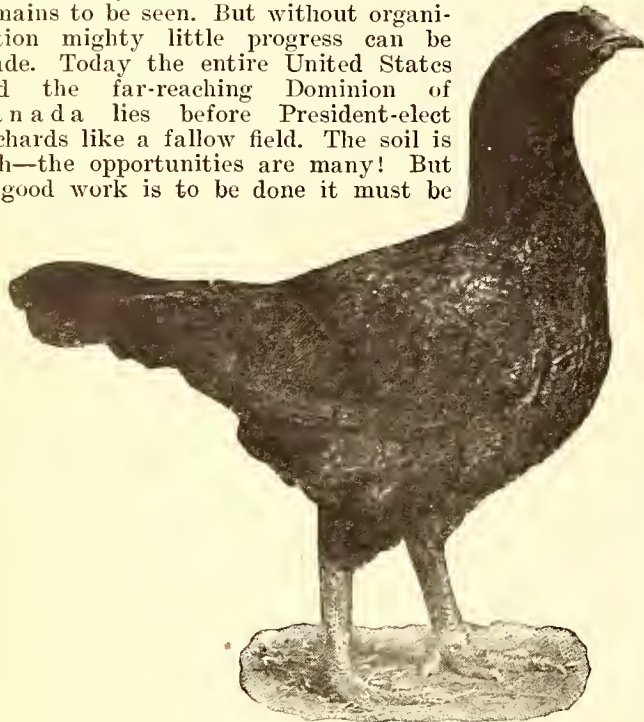
For thorough disinfecting, use **Pratts Poultry Disinfectant**, \$1.00 a gallon, 35c a quart.

Guaranteed or money back. Always refuse substitutes.

418 **PRATT FOOD COMPANY**
Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

Has Done and is Doing a Great Deal

Often we hear the question, "What does the A. P. A. amount to—what is it really doing for the benefit of poultry?" Already it is doing a great deal. Of this there can be no doubt. But what it has done is insignificant, in our opinion, as compared with what it can and should do—and without further delay. Just how much of an organization man our president-elect is, we do not know. That remains to be seen. But without organization mighty little progress can be made. Today the entire United States and the far-reaching Dominion of Canada lies before President-elect Richards like a fallow field. The soil is rich—the opportunities are many! But if good work is to be done it must be



Dark Cornish Hen

There are few breeders of any variety that have done more for their favorite breed than John Ward, Jr., Pennington, N. J. Mr. Ward is among the foremost breeders of the Cornish and his productions have been among the best produced in America to date. The hen illustrated above is a Madison Square Garden Winner and her progeny bid fair to live up to her reputation.

on lines of organized effort. This is as plain to be seen as the world's highest mountain.

In Secretary Campbell we have an organization man. His training and instincts all run that way. Give him a working plan and sufficient help (a moderate amount of additional help) and he can do the work and do it well. Back of him we need a traveling president—need a man who will get about and let himself be seen and heard. That A. P. A. Quarterly Bulletin is a good thing. Its pages every issue should be filled with aggressive and progressive ideas. The last number—that for September—has the right ring to it.

Somebody who represents the American Poultry Association should understand that "initiative is the greatest word in history", as has been well said. Without initiative, under existing conditions, the A. P. A. will not get far. Today the standard-bred poultry industry needs all the help that can be given it. It needs the benefits of publicity, of organized activity, of individual and association initiative.

In our opinion Secretary Campbell is ready, is willing and is able to do the work. At San Francisco a plan for adding greatly to the extent and effectiveness of the work of his office ought to be furnished him and after that he should be backed up by public opinion and individual encouragement.

DO THIS and some day soon—within two or three years—every man who picks up a pen to write or rises to his feet to speak in behalf of poultry culture—in behalf of co-operative work for poultry culture, in the interests of appropriations, in asking for helpful laws, etc., can state that back of this truly great industry there is a federated membership of more than one hundred thousand earnest men and women.

Meantime, in every state and province the work in behalf of poultry culture, as developed locally, will be proceeding on sensible, practical lines—on a basis that has proved successful in other sections or communities.

IN BRIEF, the entire poultry industry, as regards all its helpful factors, should be listed and classified AS A MATTER OF RECORD in the office of the secretary so that the officers of the American Poultry Association, as the central body, and the officers of all state and provincial members, can understand things alike and thus co-operate effectively and successfully, in the best interests of poultry culture as a national or international industry, also for LOCAL BENEFITS as applied to the different states and provinces.

It is only by improving the opportunities at hand on this broad, continental basis that the American Poultry Association can prove that it is worthy of the title it bears, of the objects of its organization and of the highly important industry it is seeking to represent. To date we have only stirred the surface of things, using a puddling stick about as big as a lead pencil! The great work of organization, of co-operation and of accomplishment is still out ahead of us.

The central governments of the two countries have shown and are continuing to show a friendly attitude. The state and provincial governments have followed suit, numerous and to good effect. The agricultural colleges have done their part and are willing to do far more. Local associations numbering well up in the hundreds exist, have struggled along and will be glad to amalgamate or co-operate on sensible lines.

The whole broad field is ready for cultivation and the production of a great and bountiful harvest. Of this there can be no doubt. The one thing needed is a practical, comprehensive, conservative, but aggressive PLAN, with the American Poultry Association "on the job" and hard at it. The right time to begin is NOW. Everything needed is ready to hand. It is indeed a golden opportunity. We earnestly hope that President-elect Richards will take this view of the situation. And we entertain the same hope with respect to every member of the Executive Board.

Probably the attendance at the San

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Champion Males and Females at both Boston and New York, 1915.

W. A. HENDRICKSON, 45 Houston Ave., Milton, Mass

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

A few grand cockerels for sale.

SUNSET POULTRY YARDS, OLNEYVILLE, R. I.
C. E. SEIGEL, Proprietor

Your Prize Winners Your Egg Layers

Must be kept growing. They need and must have the proper egg, bone, muscle and feather developing feeds.

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS

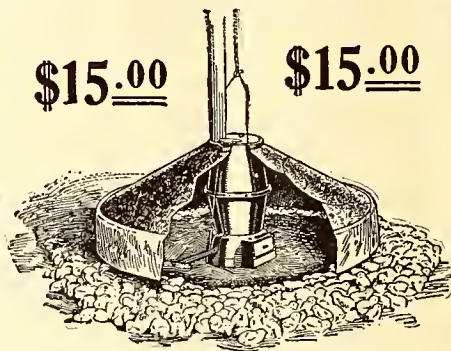
are noted for their purity and freshness, are the ideal feeds for the growing chick, moulting or laying fowl. The Utmost in Poultry Feeds. Send for circular and price list.

WM. ORR & SONS, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

BROODS 1500 CHICKS

\$15.00

\$15.00



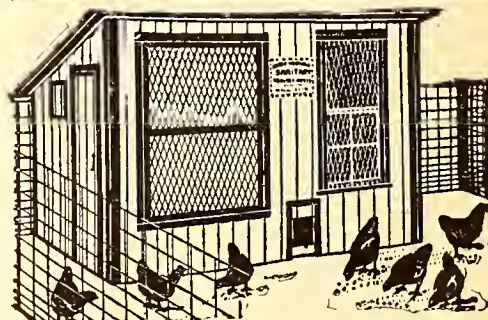
The "Standard" Colony Brooder

The greatest coal-burning brooder ever invented. Self-feeding—self-regulating—everlasting solid cast-iron stove. 52-inch hover. Guaranteed better than any brooder on the market. Sold on 30 days free trial and you write your own money-back guarantee.

Ask for Catalog and Proof. Agents Wanted.

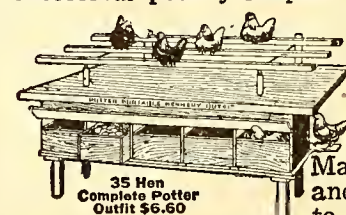
THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
527 Cleveland Ave. SPRINGFIELD, O.

Don't Build—It's Cheaper to Buy Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



A \$36 House, Painted 2 Coats

You can buy Portable Houses, Sanitary Roosting and Nesting Fixtures, Coops, Hoppers, etc., cheaper than you can build. Houses, \$16 up. Complete hennerly outfits, \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Start right.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit \$6.50

Get the world's best poultry equipment at the lowest prices. Makes it easy and inexpensive to start in the

chicken business. Send 4c in stamps for large 100-page Poultry Equipment Book. **POTTER & CO., 19 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.**

San Francisco convention next month will not be large. These times are not prosperous and the trip to the Pacific Coast is costly for those who will have to pay their own way. Not numbers of men are required for the work herein crudely outlined, but IDEAS—a plan! Nor should it be at all difficult to devise such a plan—to broadly outline it and authorize its adoption. Perhaps the writer at San Francisco may present a resolution along this line. Some one certainly ought to do it. All that is needed is a good working plan, plus the majority vote of a quorum. That there will be a quorum present at the San Francisco convention, no one need doubt.

It would appear, therefore, that action can be taken next month along the lines indicated in this article. The initiative **SHOULD COME** from President-elect Richards—or at least from Secretary Campbell. It may be that Mr. Richards has some such plan in mind. We hope that such is the case, though we have not heard of it, either directly or indirectly. A. P. W. would be more than glad to have Mr. Richards take hold of this matter and "make it his own", so to speak. Our hearty co-operation will be given to him, first to last, in developing this work.

Somebody simply must do it! Our president-elect is the right man, looked at from an official standpoint, and we feel certain that it is his full intention to do anything and everything he can while in office to advance the interests of the American Poultry Association and to promote the welfare of poultry culture **IN ALL BRANCHES**. Such being the case, we are hopeful that steps will be taken at San Francisco along the broad lines of further organization that are pointed out in this article—an organization based on **CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT** that will have for its main object state and provincial activity and **LOCALIZED BENEFITS**.

In the next month's issue we shall treat of the important opportunity for A. P. A. work that is pointed out by what was said by President Thompson in the September, 1915, A. P. A. Bulletin, as reproduced on page 855 of this issue of American Poultry World.

WENDELL INCUBATOR COMPANY

A most interesting catalogue is the one issued by the Wendell Incubator Co., Holly, Mich., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. In addition to a full line of incubators and brooders the Wendell Company manufacture a full line of poultry necessities including oat sprouters, drinking fountains, food hoppers, etc., and sell direct from factory to user.

Their free catalogue gives a very complete description of their full line and will be mailed postpaid to any reader of this magazine that will mention where they saw this notice when writing. Why not send for a copy to-day and install up-to-date equipment in your poultry houses this winter? By so doing you can save time and labor, thus allowing you to devote more time to other work if you happen to be one of those who are breeding poultry as a side line.

"THERE IS MONEY IN SILVERS"

The above is the claim made by Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo., the well known breeder of Silver Wyandottes. Mr. Steinmesch starts his advertising campaign with this issue of A. P. W., and any reader who is desirous of securing a variety that is not only beautiful, but also useful, should

write him for full information. He gives his personal attention to all correspondence and all birds are shipped on approval. If you don't like them send them back. Mr. Steinmesch leaves it all to you. As the buyer, you are judge and jury and unless you are satisfied there is no sale. Could any thing be fairer? In writing Mr. Steinmesch it will be greatly appreciated if you will mention A. P. W.

* * * Poultry houses for all climates and all locations are fully described in "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." The most complete book ever published on poultry house architecture. Fifty cents per copy * * *

GRAN-O-LAC

The "House of Conkey", Cleveland, Ohio, has been noted for years for their valuable poultry preparations and remedies. In fact they are specialists in this direction. By constant and careful experiments they have developed many preparations that are in daily use in all sections of the country. Their most recent addition to their large line and one that is sure to prove of great value to all poultry raisers is Gran-O-Lac or evaporated buttermilk—real buttermilk in powder form. With this product available it gives the poultryman large or small, suburbanite or city back yarder, the opportunity to milk feed his poultry. That is Gran-O-Lac offers a substitute for milk in its natural form and it can be used by those who would find it impossible to secure milk for regular feeding. A sample and prices will be sent free to all readers mentioning A. P. W. and addressing the G. E. Conkey Co., 1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy * * *

BIG SPECIAL SALE OF

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

For full information write

B. H. SCRANTON, Box W. RISING SUN, IND.

Double Quick Grain Sprouter

The Perpetual Poultry Silo

Grows green feed while you wait.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 48 Front St., COLFAX, IOWA

American Brooder Stoves

FREE CATALOGUE

American Brooder Stove Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

USE DIAMOND EGG BOXES

for shipping your fancy eggs. Cheapest because safest. Thousands of testimonials. Sample 25c; dozen \$1.50. Write me.

DIAMOND BOX MFG. CO., N. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.



Madison Square Winners

Over 45 prizes and egg records 200 to 288. Rose and Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns, S. C. Reds 248 Eggs, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks 270. Stock for sale. Catalogue.

W. W. Kulp, Box 12 Pottstown, Pa.

Mirimichi Quality

S. C. R. I. Reds, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Winners at New York, Boston, Brockton, Providence and Attleboro.

Cockerels, Pullets, Cocks and Hens that will win for you. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM

W. H. Saart, Mgr., Foxboro, Mass.

RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM

Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex

DEPT. 6, STATION B, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Tolman's Fresh Air Strain White Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks

Price During June, July and August, \$12.00 for 100.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D. 1, Dept. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.

FERNBROOK FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES

won at Boston 1915 and captured all firsts at four other large shows in strong competition. We are better prepared than ever before to furnish you with vigorous, typy, snow white cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, or mated pens to win for you in any competition. **Choice breeding hens \$2.00 up. Grand utility yearling hens \$1.50 each.** Catalogue free.

FERNBROOK FARM, Arthur G. Bouck, Mgr., Menands Rd., Box C, Albany, N.Y.



MOORE BROS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exhibition Stock now ready. Grasp the opportunity to secure stock from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Send for copy to-day. Remember that we can supply you with layers or winners.

"You can win with our Strain"

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW

By Wm. C. Denny, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 844)

the poultry business especially last winter and spring. A Rochester, N. Y., dealer is reported as saying that among his regular customers forty-seven had sent all of their poultry to market and that many others reduced their flocks from one-third to one-half because of the high cost of grain. This single instance was multiplied hundreds and hundreds of times throughout the country.

The Classes

Barred Rocks showed substantial gains in numbers with good quality in evidence all along the line. Several new names were among the exhibitors of this popular variety and the awards were pretty well split up. L. B. Resseguie, Millers, N. Y., was among those who were successful. He won 4th cock, 4-5 hen, 1-3-5 cockerel and 4th pen young.

Harry W. Hayner of Hayner Poultry Yards, Livingston, N. Y. Entered a strong team and won 1-3 hen, 3rd pullet, 1st pen old, 2nd pen young. Mr. Hayner's birds, young and old, were especially good in color.

White Plymouth Rocks as usual brought out a large and fine class. The exhibit of Rancocas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J., in charge of M. L. Chapman, won and merited the lion's share of the prizes which they captured. To carry off all the firsts in such a class is indeed a high honor and Mr. Chapman is not only to be complimented upon the quality of his Rancocas productions, but also on the finished condition in which they were exhibited. In addition to all firsts they also won 2-3 cock, 3-4 hen, 5th cockerel and best display. Mr. Chapman reported that they had already furnished several strings to exhibitors in the middle west, and that they were in good position to supply customers with winning birds for the winter shows.

Theo. Poole, Dewitt, N. Y., made a small entry and won 4th cock, 5th hen, 3rd young pen. Mr. Poole recently acquired a twenty acre farm at Dewitt, a suburb of Syracuse and is building up a splendid trade in exhibition and breeding stock. He has about 400 head of stock for disposal, many of which are fully developed and now ready for exhibition. He recently sent a shipment of eggs to Mexico and the customer reported a very satisfactory hatch.

Such well known breeders as Vierheller Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y., E. H. Lichtenwalter, Girard, Pa., and others were among those who contested for the honors in one of the finest classes of Buff Rocks ever shown at the State Fair. This variety always brings out a strong entry at this event and honors are always closely contested. 1st and 5th cock went to E. H. Lichtenwalter, while Fred Armer captured 2-3-4 cock. Vierheller Bros. also won 4th cockerel, 3rd pen old, and 3rd pen young. 2-3 pullet and 1st pen young went to E. H. Lichtenwalter.

Partridge Rocks were without doubt the largest exhibit of this variety ever seen at Syracuse and some unusually good specimens were in line. If the class here is any criterion, interest appears to be growing rapidly, and judging from the quality of the birds exhibited, breeders are making rapid strides in perfecting color and markings as well as type. First hen was the star of the class. She was pronounced by Judge Chas. D. Cleveland the best Partridge Rock hen he had ever handled. Fine quality was very much in evidence in the Columbian Rock display and breeders deserve much credit for the beauty of color and fine markings they have succeeded in developing. Lew H. Bown, East Aurora, N. Y., won the display in this variety with eight regular prizes on ten entries, only two of his 18 birds failing to get under the ribbons.

A. A. Whyland, Chatham, N. Y., who has been a regular exhibitor in this

class for several years, did not make an entry this year, but spent a couple of days at the show looking over his favorites. Mr. Whyland is Superintendent of Poultry at the Chatham Fair and his work in connection with the department prevented him from preparing an exhibit for the State Fair. At the Columbia County Fair held at Chatham, he not only won the cup for best display in the American class, but also 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen old, 1st and 2nd pen young.

All varieties of Wyandottes were well represented, a total of 671 birds being on exhibition. Silvers and Golden's each brought out fine classes with many fine specimens in line. Among those exhibiting White Wyandottes were: John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.; Sunnybrook Farm, Eatontown, N. J.; A. J. Gies, Delmar, N. Y., which is sufficient to insure an exhibit of the highest quality. Mr. Martin made his usual large high class exhibit and made a record win. His complete winnings included 1-2-4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-3-4 cockerel, 2-3 pullet, 1-2 old pen, 1-3 young pen and special for best display. This was the tenth year in succession that Mr. Martin had been an exhibitor of White Wyandottes at Syracuse and the tenth year in succession that he won the special for best display. During this time he has also won 52 Blue Ribbons out of 60 competed for. Mr. Martin was also awarded the Mannig Cup for the best ten birds of any one variety in the show. He reported an unusually successful season and a strong demand for exhibition stock. Previous to the State Fair he prepared four strings for customers for other prominent shows and

BUFF WYANDOTTES

BOSTON WINNERS

Best winter egg record at Storrs Egg Contest 1914-15. Reduced prices May 1st.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Rd., HOLDEN, MASS.

VIERHELLERS' SUNBURST STRAIN--BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.

VIERHELLER BROS.,

17 Sylvania Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARTER'S IMPERIAL "GOLDEN" BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of the National Cup at Rochester, December, 1915, also trophy cup for best display. I exhibited 33 birds at this show and 29 came under the ribbons. They have proved their superiority. Write for mating list.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, S. H. Harter, Prop.,

Box W.

NESCOPECK, PA.

SUSSEX

All Varieties

SUSSEX

Eggs and stock for sale at all times. If you want a money maker and the finest table fowl known to mankind try the Sussex.

RED JACKET POULTRY FARM, W. M. Patteson,

PENN YAN, N. Y.

Sunnybrook Farm White Wyandottes

Win best display at Buffalo, 1914, 1st cock, 3rd, 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 3rd young pen, 1st old pen. This strain has been winning for years and is reliable. We never had better pens mated. Our COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES are unsurpassed. Four out of five firsts at N. Y. State Fair this season. Utility WHITE LEGHORNS that are heavy layers and have NO BARRON or FOREIGN blood. Eggs that will hatch. Address

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND,

Box W,

EATONTOWN, N. J.

BUFF WHITE

ORPINGTONS

BLUE BLACK

BRUCECROFT INVINCIBLES

Bred in the best blood lines to produce a great exhibition and egg laying strain.

Our Madison Square Garden Winnings—1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd cockerel (4 entries). Eggs for hatching, fertility guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Cockerels \$5.00 upwards. Pullets \$3.50 upwards. Write for catalogue and mating list.

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CHESTNUT RED FARM

HACKENSACK, N. J.

had the satisfaction of hearing that each one had been successful.

Fred Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., spent a few days at the fair looking over the White Wyandotte exhibit. Mr. Lisk is a White Wyandotte specialist who believes that beauty and usefulness can be combined and he has always bred for heavy egg production as well as Standard points and considers constitutional vigor of first importance in breeding, laying or exhibition stock. Mr. Lisk showed us a letter from a customer in Connecticut who had purchased ten pullets and a cockerel. During the first six months of the year these ten birds have made the following record: January, 222 eggs; February, 198; March, 244; April, 254; May, 179; June, 181. Mr. Lisk has on hand about 500 well developed youngsters and stated owing to the favorable weather conditions he has never had as many good ones. He has been an advertiser in American Poultry World since the first issue and we have yet to receive the first complaint.

Bufs of unusual quality were out in numbers, and made the largest display in the Wyandotte classes. There were many birds of strong individual merit particularly in the exhibit of T. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., whose productions have won many prizes at foremost shows including Madison Square Garden. Mr. Hewke's winnings included 1st cock, 2-3 cockerel, 1-2-4 pullet, 2nd young pen and special for best display.

Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, Hugo Hark, Mgr., made one of their noted exhibits of Partridge Wyandottes and as usual captured a majority of the blue ribbons. There complete record follows: 1-2-5 cock; 1-4-5 hen; 1-2-3 cockerel; 1-2-3 pullet; 2-3 old pen; 1-2 young pen, a total of five of the six first prizes and special for best display.

Columbian Wyandottes were pronounced by D. Lincoln Orr as being of unusual quality, counting the individuals in pens the class included 110 specimens, Sunnybrook Farm, Eatontown, N. J., making the best showing and winning 2-4 cock; 1-2 cockerel; 1-2-3-5 pullet; 1-2 young pen.

Representative classes of both Black and Mottled Javas were penned and some truly remarkable quality was in evidence. Seth W. Morton, Albany, N. Y., exhibited both varieties and made an excellent record. In Blacks he won 3rd hen, 2-3 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1st pen old, and 1st cock, 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen old in Mottled Javas. Mr. Morton is Secretary of the Java Club, and has done a great deal to develop interest in this old breed.

The Rhode Island Reds brought out the second largest Red show ever cooped in America and prominent breeders from six states battled for the honors. The Single Comb class was the second largest on the show, the S. C. White Leghorns taking first honors by the narrow margin of three birds. Judge Card surely had his hands full with the Red classes and labored the better part of two days before all awards were up. Thirty Single Comb cocks were in line. First honors went to A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio. Mr. Carver made but the one entry and it is indeed an honor to be able to select a bird to capture the blue ribbon in such a class as this.

Charles J. Fisk, owner of Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Junction, N. J., made his debut as an exhibitor of S. C. Reds and in the strong existing competition won the coveted special for best display and a hat full of awards in the single and pen classes. In fact Mr. Fisk was the only exhibitor in this class to win places in every class including both young and old pens. In addition to S. C. Reds Mr. Fisk also breeds S. C. White and S. C. Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Rocks. George J. Kerr, Mr. Fisk's poultry superintendent, was in charge of the birds at Syracuse.

1st and 3rd S. C. Red hen was won by A. S. Bailey, Cobalt, Conn., and Orchard Farms, Noroton Heights, Conn., captured 4th.

Houck & Alt won 1st cockerel with a beautiful male of very even dark red

color, sound to the skin, beautiful well marked wing with jet black tail. They also captured 2nd and 5th cock, 5th pullet and 1st and 3rd young pens. The week previous these same breeders exhibited an entirely different string at the Toronto Industrial Exposition and were awarded 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-4 pullet; 1st hen. They report a very successful season with about one thousand selected birds on hand and solicit inquiries from those who are looking for first class breeding or exhibition birds.

Wadsworth & Caster of Wolcott, N. Y., who in past years have been regular exhibitors in the Rose Comb class, entered few Single Combs this season and were awarded 2-3 cockerel and 5th young pen. Their 3rd cockerel was a large showy bird, very long in body, straight-back and a well spread low tail. To our mind this bird was the proper shade of red color.

In addition to 4th hen Orchard Farms won 3rd pullet, 4th old pen.

The first prize Single Comb pullet belonging to China Hanchett, Verona, N. Y., was a gem in color.

While the Rose Comb classes were not as large as the Single Combs, they contained some exceptionally fine quality, the exhibit of Village Farm, Troy, N. Y., being of very uniform quality and the winner of the majority of the prizes.

The Asiatic classes were well filled and reminded one of the beautiful displays that were seen at prominent shows ten to fifteen years ago. Brahmas to the number of 157 were cooped, while Cochins were represented by 61 specimens and Langshans by 198.

In the Light Brahma display the exhibit of Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., was worthy of special mention. Mr. Wood won 1-2 cock in a class of seven; 1st and 3rd hen in a class of 13; 1st cockerel in a class of

*** If you can make a suggestion that you believe will aid in making A. P. W. still better, let us have it.

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We have a surplus stock of cockerels that must be cleaned up at once. Prices from \$3.00 up. We also offer a fine line of R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds for sale.

Rosemont Farm,

Nashua, N. H.

13; 1st old pen in a class of 4 and 1st young pen in a class of 5. While Mr. Wood's entire exhibit was of strong quality, his first prize young pen is worthy of special mention. The birds were of good color both surface and under, had fine wings and nice tail covert lacing as judged by the new Standard. On a card on one of Mr. Wood's exhibition cages we found the following: "Light Brahmas are the largest of all chickens, best for roasting, good winter layers, are easy to raise". Mr. Wood has over 500 head of young stock, but no old stock for sale. All birds will be sent on approval and express charges will be paid both ways if not satisfactory. During the past season Mr. Wood did a very extensive business in hatching eggs and guaranteed seven live chicks from every setting or replace the order free of charge. The revival of interest in the Light Brahmas is largely due to Mr. Wood's work as secretary of the American Light Brahma Club. His valuable and efficient efforts have been highly instrumental in increasing the membership from 171 on January 1st, 1914, to 470 during the State Fair and he stated that new members were enrolling at the rate of one per day.

Where and when, if you please, have you seen in recent times 198 Langshans at a poultry show? This was the total at Syracuse consisting of 134 blacks and 64 whites. It was one of the best displays of this variety that has been seen in years.

McDonough & Bidwell of Newark, N. Y., made a small entry and won a place in a class of 13 cock birds. Mr. McDonough was at the fair two days and spent every minute in the poultry building. There is no mistake about his interest in Standard poultry. McDonough & Bidwell also breed Silver and Golden Campines with which they have been very successful. They won a number of awards at Syracuse in both varieties.

J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass., a prominent exhibitor of Black Langshans won as follows: 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1-3-4 pullet, 1st young pen. Mr. Robinson's strain excels in both type and color.

The exhibit of the different varieties of Leghorns was a show by itself. There were 899 specimens of the breed divided among the different varieties as follows: S. C. White, 238; R. C. Whites, 112; S. C. Browns, 80; R. C. Browns, 48; S. C. Buffs, 183; R. C. Buffs, 66; S. C. Blacks, 101; Silver Leghorns, 71.

In addition to the distinction of having the largest breed display, Leghorns also captured the honor of having the largest exhibit of a single variety, White Leghorns leading all classes with 238 specimens. Irving Rice placed the awards in this class and certainly had his hands full for the competition was very keen and excellent quality was on display.

Rancocas Farm was awarded special for best display and among the numerous regular awards won 1st cock with a very stylish specimen of excellent quality as regards shape and color.

The display of R. C. White Leghorns was unusually strong both in numbers and quality. Louis H. Perry of Clay, N. Y., won 1st and 3rd cocks with two entries in a class of 11. Mr. Perry also won 2nd old pen and 4th cockerel.

L. E. Merihew of Marathon, N. Y., the well known breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns, as usual won his share of prizes. Among his awards were 4th and 5th cockerel and 3rd pullet. These birds did not possess the maturity of those placed higher up, but gave promise of high quality in both type and color. Mr. Merihew has made a special effort to improve the size and texture of comb and head points in his strain and has succeeded in producing some birds that have been exceptionally good in these sections, plus good type and color. Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns were out in quality as well as in numbers. This is especially true of the S. C. Brown females that as a class were very sound in color and free from shafting.

Some fine quality was in evidence in

the R. C. Buff classes and S. C. Blacks. The large classes of the latter variety that have been shown recently indicates that they are growing in popularity.

Minorcas of both colors and both combs were well represented and some unusually good specimens were shown.

S. C. Blacks and Single and R. C. Whites each brought out large classes. In the S. C. Black classes James S. Keating of McGraw, N. Y., formerly of Mishawaka, Ind., won 3rd pen old, 5th cock.

(Continued on page 901)

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BLACK WYANDOTTES RUNNER AND COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS

Winners 1914 Hagerstown, Cleveland, Brockton, Syracuse and Williamsport. Grand stock for breeding and exhibition for sale. Best eggs \$2.00 per setting.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Fattening Food for Broilers

Q. Please send me a formula for a fattening food for broilers and directions for milk feeding them. E. S. V., Fort Beade, Florida.

A. Success in fattening broilers depends more upon the person in charge than any written instructions that can be given. A fat broiler is quite a rarity. The best that can be done, in general is to have it plump, for the natural tendency of the chick is to use all nutriment for growth and development says G. Arthur Bell of the United States Department of Animal Husbandry in Farmers' Bulletin 287. When the birds are nearly large enough for the market they should be given all the fattening food they will eat, and for this purpose, corn in various forms should be fed freely. They will digest more feed if ground than if whole or cracked. A moistened mash consisting of about, two-thirds corn meal and one third bran by bulk is good. Cooked potatoes are good and milk with a little sugar added, will hasten fattening. The addition of boiled potatoes to the corn meal and bran is advisable and then make a soft mash of the mixture by adding milk, whole, skim, sour or buttermilk. Watch them closely and if the bowels show indications of undue looseness add twenty to twenty-five per cent. of white middlings. Feed the mixture in troughs and see that none is left over after the birds have eaten their fill. If any is left in the troughs, clean it up at once. If the food is mixed quite soft no drink of any kind will be required. The birds should be closely confined while fattening.

Cock Bird Ailing

Q. We have a Barred Rock rooster that has been sick about two weeks, first he lost his appetite, his comb and wattles were a very bright red, droppings were a deep yellow and he became so weak he fell over. He shows some signs of improvement and is eating green food. Would appreciate it if you would advise me what the trouble was and what to do if we have another case. A subscriber, Ipswich, Mass.

A. This appears like a bad case of indigestion and may have been brought on by improper methods of feeding, tainted food or any one of several causes. Not knowing anything about your methods of care and management we are unable to advise on this point. Should you have a similar experience give a teaspoonful of castor oil or from 30 to 40 grains epsom salts at the first symptoms and put the bird on a light diet of easily digested food. Stale bread softened in milk is very good. If you have a nice grass plot give the bird access to this and in a few days the trouble should disappear.

Ruptured Oviduct

Q. Can you inform me as to the following disease (or accident) attacking several of my White Leghorn hens? The abdomen becomes very much enlarged and inflamed, almost touching the ground. On opening, a large yellow ball of rather hard matter can be extracted. On the inside of this ball is a perfectly formed and shelled egg the contents of which is a creamy pasty mass. The hens are fed a ration of corn and oats twice a day—too much corn I think. I think also that they have not had enough oyster shells and grit. Can you tell me the cause, cure and prevention of this? S. P. J., Midland Park, N. J.

A. Your finding a perfectly formed egg in the abdominal cavity would indicate that a rupture of the oviduct had occurred, permitting the egg to pass into the abdomen instead of being laid naturally. When this happens inflammation usually sets in and the bird dies in a few days. There are cases, however, where the birds appear to suffer little from the experience and live for a long time. The bird that you opened and found the perfectly formed egg had evidently suffered



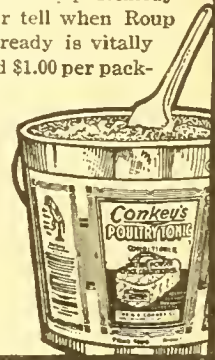
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Also—have Conkey's Roup Remedy handy. One can never tell when Roup will appear, so being ready is vitally important. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per package at your dealer's or by mail.

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an attack of inflammation. This is indicated by the condition of the contents of the egg, the creamy condition you describe being due to decomposition from the heat. There is little help for such cases and it is advisable to kill all such hens as soon as the trouble is discovered. As far as a cure or a prevention is concerned we will be frank and say that we do not know of any. This trouble is more in the form of an accident and is beyond our control.

Forcing the Molt

Q. Will you kindly tell me if it is possible and advisable to force molt S. C. White Leghorn hens so that they will begin to lay early in the winter? If it is an advisable project, will you tell me when to begin and what to do, also the effect on the hens? L. L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A. It is possible to so manage a flock of White Leghorns that they will molt from one month to six weeks earlier than if they were allowed to take their natural course, but it has been our experience that it is not advisable to force the molt. It is true that they can sometimes be induced to get down to laying somewhat earlier by this method, but there are enough drawbacks that in the end leave little to be gained by the proceeding. It is now so near the regular molting season that there would be little gained in making the attempt, but if you wish to do a little experimenting another season we would suggest that you select a small flock and put them on a separate grass range about July first next year. Then gradually reduce their feed until but one regular feed per day is given and this should consist of a few oats. When egg production has entirely ceased or after about two weeks of the semi-starving process gradually increase the ration, and as it approaches natural proportion again begin adding small quantities of rich food like sunflower and flax seed to the grain feed and oil meal and meat scraps to the mash. Do not try to put them on a full feed suddenly after the period of starvation, but increase gradually and try and keep them in good appetite. By August first they should begin to drop their feathers rapidly and if given good care should about complete the process by the time the others in the regular course of events get started. Keep a record of both flocks, not only the eggs laid, but also the losses, etc., and at the end of the season let us know if there was anything gained by the process.

How and What to Feed

Q. I would like very much to have formulas, to which I can stick, best suited to the foods I can buy here. I am giving herewith prices and would appreciate your giving me formulas for Leghorns, also for Barred Rocks, summer and winter feeding, stock out of doors all of the year, open front houses, semi-range. Would like separate formulas for breeders and layers or whatever changes are necessary. Grain can be obtained here at the following prices per 100 lbs: Wheat, \$2.80; clipped oats, \$1.75; Buckwheat, \$2.40; Kaffir corn, \$1.90; Cracked corn, \$2.10. Mill feeds: \$1.95; Cotton seed meal, \$1.35; Alfalfa, \$1.70; Middlings, \$1.60; Bran, \$1.50; Corn meal, \$1.95; Beef scrap, \$3.00; Fish scrap, \$2.70; Gluten, \$1.80. I feed mash in hoppers dry and keep it before them at all times. S. McD., Wilmington, N. C.

A. We could with the above feeds make up a very good grain and mash ration, that is, one that would be suited to our own conditions and locality, but as we are not entirely familiar with your

conditions and as North Carolina is fortunate in having a very good Poultry Department in charge of competent poultrymen at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, W. Raleigh we believe that it would be to your advantage to take this matter up with them. Problems of this kind are a part of their work and as they are familiar with conditions in the different sections of the state they should be in a much better position to advise you than we are. We also have another reason for referring you to them and that is their familiarity with the use of cotton seed meal. They have conducted experiments as to its value as a poultry food. If you can use cotton seed meal for your protein supply instead of meat scrap a big saving will be accomplished at this point. The chief advantage in using meat scrap is for the large amount of available protein. If cotton seed meal can be substituted with good results, it means that the cost of feeding will be greatly reduced. We would suggest that the question be taken up with the station immediately.

THE SMITH SPECIALTY COMPANY

The reader's attention is directed to the advertising of the Smith Specialty Co., Mansfield, Ohio, manufacturers of the Banner Line of poultry supplies and poultry house appliances, on page 880 this issue. The banner line includes feed hoppers, oat, sprouters shell and grit boxes, water founts, brood coops and a score of other every day poultry yard necessities. An outstanding feature of the banner line, is the fact that each article is made of heavy galvanized iron, is practically indestructible and with ordinary care should last a life time.

Up-to-date poultry raisers recognize that such equipment is a necessary part of the business, not only as a labor saver but also as an economical measure. The first cost is but a trifle more than home made appliances and the lasting qualities more than make up for this. In addition, with appliances of this nature it is possible to keep the houses in a more sanitary condition as they do not collect moisture or offer a harbor for vermin. The complete line is fully described in an attractive catalogue that will be sent free to A. P. W. readers. In addition to illustrating and describing the complete line, it contains a very complete egg record so that the book becomes useful in your every day work in the poultry yard. Better ask for a copy today and in writing the Smith Specialty Co. be sure and mention A. P. W.

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For \$2.00 you can build the best Oat Sprouter on earth, easiest to operate. A boy with a saw and hammer can make one in an evening. Plans 25c.

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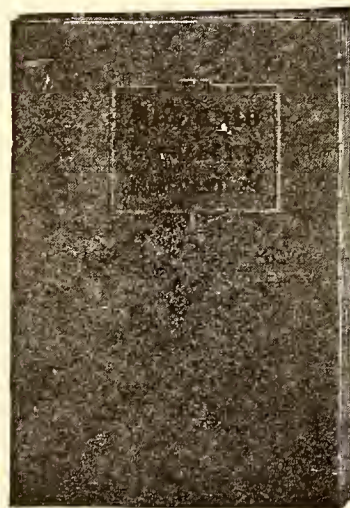
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LINE BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

By W. C. Ellison

(Continued from page 580)

The females illustrated on page 843 were trap nested in 1914, and the following records were made:

S. C. White Leghorn hen No. 2633, with a record of 251, is a daughter of hen No. 2420, with record of 288 eggs. Hen No. 2636, record 246 eggs, is of a different line. She is a direct line descendent of hen No. 361, the fountain head for the first Cyphers Company strain of prolific egg producing Leghorns.

Hen No. 2420, record of 288 (see frontispiece) is of a different family from hen No. 361, and has proved to be the most wonderful producer of the age, to the best of my knowledge. We firmly believe that she has done as much, if not more, than any other hen in putting the S. C. White Leghorns in the very front rank as champion layers. Her progenies and their offsprings live in all parts of the globe. We have supplied them to our customers and they have played no small part in several of the national and international egg laying contests.

A daughter of hen No. 2420, (No. 2415), laid 248 eggs, her daughter (granddaughter of No. 2420) laid 249 eggs and her daughters (great grand-daughters of No. 2420), are doing well this season and the monthly charts show some truly wonderful records. She (hen No. 2420) has also produced many prize winners. For example, Scott Brothers of Moscow, Idaho, report six first prizes on one of her cockerels at some of the best shows in the Northwest. For further evidence of her prepotency, note illustration of cockerel on page 842 used in connection with the heading of this article. Could you imagine a better Standard-bred bird than this?

HERE, THEN, IS CONCRETE PROOF OF THE SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION OF UTILITY AND BEAUTY IN HIGH DEGREE.

In this connection we also present a few samples of trap-nested, high egg-record Cyphers Farm birds of other deservedly popular varieties. See leg-band numbers, as shown in white ink on the different specimens.

White Wyandotte hens Nos. 2137 and 2159 with records of 248 and 247 eggs in three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days, are full sisters and with eight other sisters gave us during 1914, a yearly pen average of 208 eggs. The dam of these females is hen No. 2045 with a trap-nest record of 238, and she has been used as the foundation for our utility-fancy strain. I believe that she has more hens and pullets in the 200 egg per year class to her credit than any other living White Wyandotte hen.

In trap-nesting the daughters of White Wyandotte hen No. 2045, we have never had one that went below 142 eggs in the pullet year. Her sons have never failed to exert an influence for increasing egg-yield for our customers, as well as in our own pens. We have bred for "an egg type" in White Wyandottes (see illustrations of hens No. 2137 and No. 2159) that varied somewhat from the

Standard type of 1910, being a trifle longer in back and body and with more length of legs. The reader can understand our personal satisfaction, therefore, in having the Standard revision committee at the Chicago convention of the American Poultry Association last August "come back" to the earlier type—the kind that laid larger eggs and more of them.

Barred Plymouth Rock hen No. 3256 with egg record of 224 and No. 3260 with egg record of 216, are exponents of utility-beauty bred birds of this great variety, bred for ten years on the Cyphers Company Farm. Note the difference in barring, which is so different from the barring of the Barred Plymouth Rock hens of a few years ago that were "bred-to-lay". We practice both cockerel and pullet matings.

White Plymouth Rock hen No. 1106, with a record of 244, is a daughter of hen No. 1019 with record of 232. Hen No. 1143 is a daughter of hen No. 1010, record 229. The dams of these two hens are coming five years old and at the present writing have undergone their molt and are just as trim and sleek as pullets. We have found that breeding stock that keep their age well, prove to be exceptionally good "producers". Some of our customers have won first honors on our egg-bred White Rocks. This, together with egg records, is proof of the utility and Standard combination.

S. C. Rhode Island Red hen No. 4311, record 240, and No. 4317, record 228, are full sisters. Their dam is hen No. 4011—record 222. In this variety we have males and females of good Standard shape and in our breeding have avoided birds that were off-colored. By following these well established lines, it has helped us wonderfully in bringing the Cyphers strain of Reds to their present state of "combination" qualities.

LET US SAY THAT THE TEMPTATION IS GREAT FOR ONE TO USE A DISQUALIFIED BIRD WITH A GOOD EGG RECORD, BUT NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO USE SUCH A SPECIMEN FOR IT IS EASY TO BREED ENOUGH POOR ONES WITHOUT MATING TO PRODUCE THEM.

S. C. White Orpington hen No. 475, record 220, and hen No. 491, record 218, are direct line descendants of hen No. 55 with record of 187 eggs in ten months. Four years ago, at the time this ten months' record was made, it was one

FOR SALE My breeders of Silver Duck-wings; S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Some show birds also. Write at once to (Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club) THOMAS PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.

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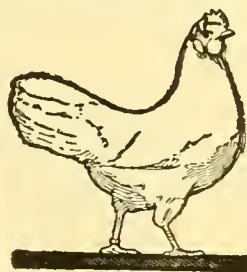
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Geo. B. Ferris,

908 N. Union St., Grand Rapids, Mich

of the best to that date. Too many White Orpington breeders have sacrificed size in order to secure egg yield. We have retained this Standard characteristic as well as the other requisites. For a heavy breed they have responded remarkably in our hands as egg producers, especially as winter layers.

As proof that not all the good laying by Cyphers strain birds is done on the home farm, we present a sample report from a day-old chick purchaser. Mr. L. W. Brown of Madison, Wisconsin, official photographer for the University of Wisconsin, reported that from a dozen day old S. C. White Leghorn chicks obtained of us the season before last he raised a nice little flock of birds, including five pullets and that these pullets, in their first year, laid an average of 222 eggs each, which, so far as we can ascertain, never before has been equalled. (See illustration on page 836 showing these five hens and their dam, hen No. 2420).

How often on the farm do we point out a bird and remark: "That is a son of No. 2420", or "she is a daughter of No. 2405"—and upon examining the toe marks we almost invariably find it is true. It is an individual type that is transmitted by the progenitor! Generally speaking, they are as like as peas in a pod.

It is not the intention of this article to treat of charts and the method or system involved in the mating of the birds pertaining to relationship, but to treat of the subject from a different view point. We have found, like many others, that the influence of the male responds more quickly and to a certain degree is greater than that of the female, yet the dam will have an inherent influence in a slow but sure way. To illustrate: when a chick is hatched, it has in a minute, dormant state all the embryonic eggs that it will ever possess and which, under proper influence, it can ever lay. This being the case you can readily see the importance of parental influence and the most essential reason for line breeding.

Selecting the Male

All males for breeding purposes, whether used in special or flock matings, should be selected very carefully; first, in view of their blood lines; second, relative to their standard qualities; third, as to constitutional vigor. If care is exercised along these lines it finally will implant the potency of transmission and unless one is careful, he can in one season pull down what requires years to build up.

Birds, "bred right", respond quickly in breeding; consequently you should look well to the stock that you use for breeders. This also applies to the female side as well. In this way it strengthens your line breeding, as you will have only "fit" specimens with which to carry on your good work. A breeder must not forget that while he is endeavoring to increase egg production and get the greatest possible number of eggs in the shortest time, that at the same time he must endeavor to increase the constitutional vigor and vitality, for unless birds are of the very best as to breeding

stamina, one cannot expect to perpetuate a truly valuable strain.

By following the above briefly outlined system in our breeding on Cyphers Company Farm, we have been able to produce many high class males possessing standard qualities and great prepotency, also many females with excellent type, great powers of egg-production and the power to transmit their desirable combination values to the progeny.

We could present our cause further, but space forbids. If we had been mating without a system or an aim in view we certainly could not have accomplished what we have endeavored to acquaint you with in this article. Line breeding has made the "utility and beauty", standard-bred birds a certainty for us, and we are confident that to line breed and use only high class stock, will help others make a success in their poultry venture—a success far beyond the results achieved by the poultry raiser who ignores line-breeding and works without a definite plan and aim.

LEBANON, PA.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Lebanon County Poultry and Pigeon Association will be held in the Weimar Auditorium, Lebanon, Pa., November 24-27, in conjunction with the Corn and Produce Show of the Lebanon County Agricultural Society. Early indications give promise of the largest exhibition of poultry ever held in these parts. The show will be cooped in single tiers and no admission is to be charged to the hall. Those contemplating making an exhibit should write the Secretary, C. W. Westenberger, for further particulars.

ELMIRA HEIGHTS, N. Y.

The second annual show of Elmira Heights Poultry Club will be held at the "Philo" building, Elmira, N. Y., December 14-17, 1915. The first show was, in every way, a success and we hope to make our "Second Annual" the largest and best attended show in Southern, N. Y., with W. J. Wirt, Knowlesville, N. Y., E. P. Yable and P. W. Georgia to judge the show, we see no reason why we cannot have every fancier in this section exhibit with us, as these judges are well and favorably known to all. Henry B. Peckham, Secretary, Elmira Heights, N. Y.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

C. S. Green, formerly manager of the Laurelton Poultry Farm at Lakewood, N. J., is now in charge of the Lakewood Leghorn Farm, a new venture in Leghorn Farms. Only S. C. White Leghorns will be kept and it is planned to do a general business in eggs for hatching, day old chicks breeding stock and custom hatching as well as the production of high class table eggs. Several buildings have already been completed and they include a new dwelling, a long laying house and a three story incubator cellar. Two mammoth incubators of 6,000 eggs capacity each will be installed. It is expected that the farm will be ready for business in the spring.

September first was designated as "Fried Chicken" day in Missouri. A vigorous campaign of several weeks' duration was conducted to insure success to this new Missouri enterprise.

Rufus Delafield, owner of Sunswick Poultry Farm, South Plainfield, N. J.,

has decided to devote his attention in the future to the S. C. Buff Orpingtons and is disposing of his entire flock of S. C. Buff Leghorns.


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A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wants to
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Breeders at reduced prices. If you wish to increase your egg yield I can help you to do so. Write for particulars.

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 Are producing the World's greatest layers. Mrs. Witzel's pen this year Missouri Laying Contest three silver cups. Mr. Young customer leads Rocks in N. A. Laying Contest by nearly 150 eggs. Mr. Mitten-dorf's hen "Liberty Bell" from a pedigreed egg of mine.

Cockerel Circular Free.

Large 40-page Catalog Dime

J. W. PARKS, Box W, Altoona, Pa.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR POULTRY EXHIBITION

The Annual Exhibition a Very Successful One Although Conditions at the Fair are not What They Should be. A New Building Needed.

By W. O. JENNINGS, Field Representative.

ONE of the largest and most successful Fairs in the Central West was held at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 1st-4th. This year's exhibits in most all departments were unusually large and of exceptionally good quality. Any one attending the Fair at Columbus would have been impressed with the fact that prosperous times in abundance were again at hand. From the expression worn by the Ohio farmer driving into the State Fair in his automobile, it could be easily understood that the swaying fields of corn back home were yielding in abundance. The Fair Commission must have gotten a tip from the weather man, for it is unusual this summer to have three such nice days as during the Fair at Columbus. The attendance on Thursday exceeded 60,000 and over 7,000 automobiles were checked in at the gate.

Walking down through the well parked and nicely kept grounds, we pass department buildings filled with exhibits. A little to the left of the main exhibition hall, we came to the Poultry building, and were somewhat surprised at not finding a modern, up-to-date poultry exhibition hall. With a state like Ohio, bubbling over with high class exhibition poultry, and the home of some of the world's most prominent poultrymen, they surely should have a poultry exhibition hall and an annual exhibit of poultry at the Ohio State Fair, which would be second to none. This Department was well conducted, but not as loyally supported as it would be if the facilities and conditions were improved. Surely the Ohio Fair Commission does not expect to get such people as Aldrich Poultry Farms, Rawnsley-Shields and other poultrymen of national reputation, who live in the state of Ohio, and many of whom are within a few miles of Columbus, to exhibit their fine fowls with them annually, unless they can bring about better conditions.

We understand that the total number of birds exhibited was a little over 2,000. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Speckled and Red Sussex furnished the strongest classes. Barred Rocks were a small class and no special interest shown in the variety. There was a good exhibit of White Rocks; George S. Moore showing the best line of birds and winning most of the awards. The White Wyandottes were fine. You seldom see a better lot exhibited at a fall show than those of H. J. Riley. His young birds were well matured and in the pink of condition. Mr. Riley was successful in winning nearly all of the first, second and third prizes offered. Silver Wyandottes showed well. Some extra fine females were exhibited by O. L. Ziegler.

The S. C., R. I. Reds and Red Sussex exhibits of A. A. Carver, Seville, Ohio, attracted much attention at this show, as well as at the Forest City Show the week previous. Mr. Carver's R. I. Reds cleaned up nearly all of the prizes offered. His first prize cock, a dark, rich, brilliant red

bird,* shown in unusually good condition for the time of year, was an easy winner. His third prize cock was a trifle better in shape than the first, but in bad molt. From this cock Mr. Carver told us he bred the winning cockerel, pullet and pen of chicks at both Forest City and Columbus Shows. The sensation of his exhibit was the first prize pen of chicks—the four pullets being so evenly matched that they looked like they grew on the same branch, neat heads, good eyes, extra strong in under color, plenty good enough for any winter show. The cockerel heading this pen is the best we have seen this fall; he is a lustrous, rich red bird, having almost a perfect wing. You will hear more about this bird in this winter's shows. Mr. Carver also showed a fine line of Speckled and Red Sussex. His Speckled Sussex cockerel, although a little immature, possessed exceptional wing and tail coloring. This is the first Speckled Sussex cockerel that we have seen with standard colored wings and tail. Almost all varieties of land and water fowls were represented at the Columbus exhibit, although in small numbers, by the outside string men.

On Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, in a spacious tent just outside the main poultry building, a meeting of the Ohio Branch of the American Poultry Association was held. About 100 members and interested poultrymen were in attendance. The first order of business was the report of the Finance Committee. Ohio certainly is loyal in supporting her end of the A. P. A. The question of an Ohio Poultry Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and how it should be handled, was then discussed. A special representative from the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was in attendance and supplied the necessary information regarding the shipping of fowls to the Exposition. Mr. Jacoby, of the Ohio State College, and the new Secretary of the Ohio Branch of the A. P. A., outlined a plan which had been suggested, telling how the fanciers were first to send their fowls to a centrally located point where they were to be handled by capable judges and only the best were to be selected for sending to the Exposition. The entry closes in Ohio October 15th, and it was decided that Columbus would be the most central point to assemble the exhibit, and that an express car fully equipped with suitable uniform coops should be provided, so that each bird would receive equal care and attention and be shipped with capable attendants in charge. The next order of business was the installation of new officers. With such men as Mr. Stear and Mr. Jacoby at the head of the Ohio Branch of the American Poultry Association, this state should accomplish much in the advancement of poultry. After accepting the chair, President Stear addressed the Ohio breeders and fanciers, thanking them for the courtesy shown him, and asking for their hearty support and co-operation for the coming year. Let us get together, is his motto.

Mr. Campbell, National Secretary of the A. P. A., then explained how Massachusetts, New York and other eastern states have accomplished great things in the way of developing the poultry industry; told of the successful field day held at Massachusetts State College, and urged that the poultry raisers throughout the State of Ohio do all they can to encourage the raising of more and better poultry.

Following Mr. Campbell's talk it was voted that the Chair appoint a committee of five to look after holding an Ohio Poultry Field Day at the State Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio. This ended the three hours' session, and the meeting adjourned.

Let us have more state branches that are wide awake, so that we won't have to, as some one remarked, feel their pulse to see if they are alive.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

The first annual summer field outing of the New Jersey State Poultry Association held at College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J., September 9-11 inclusive, was most successful and proves conclusively that the "Mosquito State" has an earnest and enthusiastic lot of poultry raisers.

The Massachusetts Poultry Society and the Massachusetts State Poultry Association were amalgamated at a meeting held at Worcester, September 7th. Maurice F. Delano, Prof. J. C. Graham and C. H. Wood, were elected president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

Clarence G. Dalton, President of the Oklahoma State Poultry Federation and prominent in poultry affairs of the state, has recently been appointed postmaster at Mounds, Okla., his home city.

The Missouri State Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo., is planning a campaign against the so-called White Diarrhoea. Prof. G. D. Horton, who recently joined the station staff, will be in charge of the investigations and blood samples will be taken from flocks throughout the state as fast as the Station employees can visit the various flocks. A fee of 5 cents per bird will be charged and all flocks found to be free to the infections will be certified.

At the end of ten months at the Missouri Egg Laying Contest, a pen of five Barred Rocks are leading with 909 eggs to their credit. The same variety also occupy second place with 903 eggs. Only four hens have passed the two hundred mark, the high individual record going to a S. C. White Leghorn with 208 eggs to her credit. A Buff Wyandotte is next with 203. Third and fourth places are held by Barred Rocks, with 202 and 200 eggs respectively.

During Farmers' week, January 5-9, 1916, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station will hold its annual poultry show. Cash premiums from \$1 to \$3 on singles and from \$1 to \$4 on pens will be paid. Payment of premiums will be made by a sliding scale, the amount depending upon the number of entries in the class.

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1st, 2nd Cock	SHOW AND	1st, 2nd Pullet
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The kind you'll eventually buy.

The strain that will satisfy.

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Don't let that feed bill grow until your profits are all consumed. Use a Special Display Card for a few months and let it dispose of that surplus stock.

Now is the proper time to start your advertising for the breeding stock and hatching egg season. October, November, December, January, February and March, are all buying months. At the small outlay of \$13.50 you can place your special announcement before the vast army of A. P. W. buyers, each month during this buying period.

Better send your copy and order today.

JACOBS' STRAIN Golden Wyandottes

Won at St. Louis, November, 1913, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet. At Chicago, January, 1914, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

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BARRED ROCKS

Winners in the west against the best from east or west for 23 years. Large size, prolific layers, correct type, clear, straight across even spaced contrasty barring. Prices reasonable. Eggs, \$5.00. TF

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J. S. BERGH, JACKSON CORNERS, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW

(Continued from page 894)

Kren & Hicks, Syracuse, N. Y., were big winners. Their awards included 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, 1st pen young, 1st pen old.

Blue Andalusians a large class and contained some extremely good specimens both in color and type. E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn., was the big winner with 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1st old pen, 2nd young pen. Mr. Bird is President of the Blue Andalusian Club to which he has given generous support, both in time and money. The club has been largely instrumental in developing the present wide spread interest in this breed.

Leon A. Bennett of Euclid, N. Y., made a small entry and won 3rd old pen, 4th young pen. Mr. Bennett's old birds were not in the best of condition while his young stock was not as well developed as some of the winners. He also breeds S. C. Rhode Island Reds and is offering for sale some good breeding stock at very reasonable prices.

S. C. Anconas were one of the largest classes of this variety ever seen at the State Fair, or elsewhere. 185 specimens were shown in the single classes and pens. The quality was in keeping with the number of birds shown.

Elias C. Vail, Verbank, N. Y., carried off the much coveted blue ribbon in the cockerel class. Mr. Vail's winner was well mottled and had splendid type. He also won 2-4 cock, 5th hen, 3rd pullet and 3rd young pen.

In the English division Orpingtons made the best showing with the Buffs leading the other varieties in numbers, with 84 single entries and 18 pens.

Rufus Delafield, proprietor of Sunswick Poultry Farm, South Plainfield, N. J., showed a splendid string and was successful in winning all the first prizes excepting 1st hen and all of the seconds that he competed for. Mr. Delafield exhibited three remarkable cockerels. His winner was given the blue over second because of his remarkable color. Seldom have we ever seen a Buff male that was as good in this respect.

Old Forge Poultry Farm, Spring Grove, Pa., showed a remarkably fine hen that carried off the honors.

Black Orpingtons not as many in numbers as we have seen here, but they were very strong in quality. Wm. J. Georgius, Baltimore, Md., carried off the leading honors in this variety.

Taft Orpington Farm, Collins, N. Y., made two entries in the hen class and won 4th in a class of 15 hens. Mr. Taft has been breeding White Orpingtons for a number of years starting in with the best blood obtainable in this country and England.

An unusually large class of Cornish was shown and many of the best known breeders were represented. During the fair it was said by many in a position to know that it was the largest and best class ever shown at Syracuse.

Mountsville Farm, C. C. Manners, Manager, Mountsville, Va., made four entries and won the four first prizes in the single classes on White Cornish. Mr. Manner's has succeeded well in improving his strain of White Cornish, his birds proving to have the correct Cornish type, good size and bone and they are very good in color.

Red and Speckled Sussex brought out good sized classes of merit. It is astonishing how this variety has gained a footing with the American poultry keepers for though it is an old breed in England, it is of recent introduction of this side of the Atlantic.

Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio, who is one of the sponsors for the breed and who is a breeder of Red Sussex, made a clean sweep in his variety winning all the firsts and all the other awards that he competed for excepting 3rd hen. Among the exceptional birds in Mr. Platt's exhibit was the first prize cock, a grand specimen in type and color.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

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SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS The World's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at World's greatest shows. Greatest egg record—256 average. Catalogue free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 6-3-6

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS from a good laying strain. Prices reasonable. Harry Cotting, Rhinebeck, N. Y. tf

BANTAMS

ALL BREEDERS of Bantams should procure a copy of the "Bantam Book". Fully describes all varieties and tells how to feed and care for them. Just what the beginner wants to know. Send 50c. today to AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmas, page 893. tf

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BUCKEYES. Stock young and old. Buff Orpington Ducks. Lindley Place, Meshoppen, Pa. 1-10-5

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SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES—Stock for sale. Charles Abel, Johnstown, N. Y. 13-12-5

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THE NEW EDITION OF DUCKS AND GEES should be in the hands of every breeder of water fowl. Contains the origin of the Ducks. Describes the different Standard varieties. Tells about the wonderful Duck Industry on Long Island and abroad. 104 pages, 8 1-2 x 11 1-2. Price 75 cents. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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WHITE FAVEROLLES. Good ones, one and two dollars each. T. B. Rogers, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. 1-10-5

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EMBDEN AND TOULOUSE GEES for sale. Old and young stock. Prices reasonable. Longwood Farm, Box W, Lake Villa, Ill. 3-12-5

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BELGIAN HARES, Flemish Dutch. Send for price list. Leo Gibbs, 532 Bay Street, Rochester, N. Y. 1-10-5

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LAKENVELDERS. Leo Lak strain. The most beautiful found on the market. Send for fall circular. L. E. Osgood, Plainfield, N. J. 1-10-5

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BLACK LANGSHANS for sale, going cheap. L. Strains, Landover, Md. 2-11-5

FIRST COCK, hen cockerel, pullet, pen, display New York State Fair won by Robinson's Langshans. Same Boston, 1915. Circular. J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass. 4-1-6

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SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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EGGBRED BUFF LEGHORNS. (Single comb). Records 180-224 eggs yearly. Winners at best shows. Breeders, eggs, chicks priced right. L. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 4

"WINNERS AND BREEDERS FOR SALE, \$3 up. Our single comb Buff Leghorns will win at your Fair for you. Write me. Orange Poultry Yards, Manhasset, Long Island". 4-10-5

LEGHORNS—WHITE

HIGH PEDIGREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, dams 216 to 235, sire 288 eggs. Prices reasonable. Write the Read Poultry Farm, Watervliet, N. Y. 3-12-5

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WYCKOFF-FERRIS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Trap nested stock, heavy layers and show room qualities combined. Some grand cockerels reasonable. Harry S. Barthelomew, Box 97, Richlandtown, Pa. 4-1-6

WHITE LEGHORN breeders and fanciers should have a copy of "The Leghorns" all varieties, the latest and most complete treatise on this popular fowl. Will give you many valuable pointers on care, feeding and conditioning. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Three color plates. Postpaid \$1.00. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BUFF MINORCAS. Choice young stock reasonable. E. Schmidt, Hazelrigg, Ind. 3-11-5

MINORCAS—WHITE

"MINORCAS OF EVERY COMB AND COLOR" is the title of the very latest book on this breed. The author is George H. Northup, known far and wide as one of the foremost breeders and judges of the country. This well written, well illustrated book, by one of the greatest authorities, will prove valuable and instructive to all lovers of Minorcas. This book contains 160 pages and has a chapter on each of the following subjects: History of Minorcas; Hardiness of Black Minorcas; Description of Single Comb Black Minorcas the Minorca as a General Purpose Fowl; Origin of Rose Comb Black Minorcas; Progress of Rose Comb Black Minorcas; the comparative value of Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas; How to Select and Mate Minorcas; the time of year to hatch Minorcas; Hatching and Rearing Minorca Chicks; Influence of Color Breeding on Color of Eggs; Color and Development of Color in Black Minorcas; Fitting Minorcas for the Show Room; History of Single Comb White Minorcas, Rose Comb, White Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Mottled Minorcas and Barred Minorcas. Mailed, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ORPINGTONS—BLACK

EVERY BREEDER OF BLACK ORPINGTONS should read the new Orpington Book. Tells about the Standard requirements, how to mate and breed them for best results, edited by J. H. Devenstedt. Fully illustrated. Price 75 cents, postpaid. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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CHOICE BLUE ORPINGTONS at reasonable prices. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

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BUFF ORPINGTON BREEDERS ATTENTION. For the origin and history of your favorite variety, read the new Orpington Book. It also tells you how to correctly mate and breed them. 80 pages, 8 1-2 x 11 1-2. Price 75 cents postpaid. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ORPINGTONS—PARTRIDGE.

PARTRIDGE ORPINGTONS. Choice stock any age, reasonable. E. Schmidt, Hazelrigg, Ind. 3-11-5

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WHITE ORPINGTON history fully described in the new Orpington Book, the most complete work published on the popular Orpington fowl. Price 75 cents postpaid. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY of all varieties of Orpingtons, described in the Orpington Book, just published. Every breeder of Orpingtons should have a copy. Price 75 cents. **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FOR THE BEST Orpingtons any variety, you must send to their originators. William Cook & Sons, Box W, Scotch Plains, New Jersey. Send for catalogue. tf

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I OFFER guaranteed mated **HOMERS** in any quantity at \$1.00 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice this price. Beautiful White Homers \$1.50 pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, Maltese Hens, and save dollars. Charles Y. Gilbert, 346 N. American St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3-11-5

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E. B. THOMPSON'S "RINGLETS" DIRECT, choice breeders and exhibition cockerels and pullets. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 6-10-5

PARK'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from 238 egg hens. Frederick Matteson, 3838 Woodley Lane, Washington, D. C. 4-1-6

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS. We have some choice cockerels from either mating. Clean, snappy narrow barred \$2.50 to \$15.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laufer Brothers, Millbrook, Ill. 3-12-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, white rock cockerels, Rose and S. C. Red cockerels. Buschmann-Pierce Strain, J. E. Brocklehurst, Mercer, Pa. 4-1-6

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EVERY BREEDER OF BUFF ROCKS should procure a copy of the new Plymouth Rock Book, the most valuable breed book ever published. Profusely illustrated, contributed to by leading breeders, edited by Wm. C. Denny, 144 pages. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Address **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

AMERICA'S CHAMPION PARTRIDGE ROCKS. See our ad on page 861. tf

PARTRIDGE ROCKS good as grow at live and let live prices. Write wants. Do it now. A. S. Goff, Farmdale, Ohio. 4-1-6

WOODWARD'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS will please you. Allentown winners. Five silver cups this season. Show birds and eggs. Write for mating list. Harry J. Woodward, Newton, N. J. tf

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK breeders should secure a copy of the new Plymouth Rock Book, just out. Invaluable for beginners or experienced breeders. Edited by Wm. C. Denny. One dollar will bring a copy postpaid. Address, **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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ROSENDORF RHODE ISLAND REDS. We have some fine cockerels for you to select from. Kampe & Kampe, Smry, N. H. 4-1-6

R. C. RED COCKERELS bred from heavy laying stock. Dark color and fine shape, \$3.00 each. H. C. Whitaker, Stittville, N. Y. 1-10-5

EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds should read the new Rhode Island Red Book, just out. Gives complete history of this popular variety. Tells how to mate and breed for best results. Edited by D. E. Hale. Fully illustrated. A standard for Red Breeders. Price per copy 75 cents, postpaid. Address **AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD**, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

SPANISH—BLACK

BLACK SPANISH. Finest I ever raised from prize winners. Single birds, \$2 to \$15. Trios, \$7 to \$15. Pairs, \$15 to \$40. Supply limited so order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. F. Alden, Winnetka, Ill. 1-10-5

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SPECKLED SUSSEX. Choice stock reasonable. Eggs. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

SPECKLED AND RED SUSSEX first prize winner Palace Show New York for sale reasonable. E. B. Benson, Washta, Iowa. 1-10-5

SEVERAL BREEDS

FOR SALE at bargain prices, March, April and May hatch for breeders. 500 extra fine quality White and Brown Leghorn cockerels, Young, Wyckoff or Barron's strain. Price \$1.50 and up. 700 Pekin Ducks, price \$1.25 each. 300 Pekin Drakes, price \$1.50 each. 250 White and Brown Leghorn and Barred Rock hens, 1 and 2 years old, price \$1.25 each. Lawrence County Poultry Farm, New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa. 3-11-5

Those who are looking for a general purpose fowl would have envied this winner belonging to Mr. Platt. His depth and length of body, roundness and fullness of breast assured an abundance of white meat. Another remarkable specimen exhibited by Mr. Platt was the first prize cockerel. This bird hatched on April 1st, on the Saturday before the New York State Fair when he was a little over five months old, balanced the scales at nine pounds. While not all Red Sussex will make this remarkable growth, it is illustrative of the possibilities that they possess. Mr. Platt stated that in spite of a remarkable demand for eggs, he was well prepared to furnish exhibition and breeding stock, both young and old.

Dr. E. K. Conrad, of Hackensack, N. J., made entries in the classes for Speckled Sussex, but because of the heat decided not to send them. Dr. Conrad is what might be termed the pioneer Sussex breeder of America. He has been breeding and exhibiting both varieties for the past six or eight years. Like all the other breeders, he reported that they were in splendid demand, in fact the call for exhibition specimens was greater than the supply.

The Campines made a splendid showing, bringing together 266 specimens, which was the largest class of this breed ever assembled at an American Show. The principal winners were Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass., the Martling Hennery, Ridgefield, N. J., and McDonough & Bidwell, Newark, N. Y.

In Silvers, Homestead Campine Farm won 2nd cock, 1-4 hen, 3-5 cockerel, 2-3 pullet, 1st pen of old, 2nd pen young. First prize hen was winner in the pullet class at last year's Boston Show. She was in good plumage and if anything was better than as a pullet. Mr. C. A. Phipps has accomplished a great deal in developing stamina and vigor in his strain which he has chosen to call "The Vigorous Strain". We could not help but note in addition to their splendid markings, the size and development of his young stock. The pullets in particular were good in this respect.

Martling Hennery won 1-4 cock, 1-2-4 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 2nd old pen, 1-3-4 young pen, special for best display in Silvers. 1st cock, 4th hen, 1-3 cockerel, 1-3 pullet, 2nd old pen, 2nd young pen in Goldens. Mr. Martling was in personal charge of the birds. Few breeders of Campines have won greater honors in the show room than Mr. Martling and his success in the very strong competition at Syracuse is illustrative of the high quality possessed by his birds. Mr. Martling has great faith in both the Silver and Golden Campines and believes that they will share with the Leghorns the honors of being America's most prolific egg producers.

McDonough & Bidwell won 3rd hen, 5th old pen in Silvers. 2nd cock, 1st hen, 5th cockerel, 3rd old pen and 3rd young pen in Goldens. Their first prize Golden hen was a beauty in color. She had splendid greenish black markings on a rich bay ground color.

In the miscellaneous classes Buttercups made decidedly the best showing. Some fairly good specimens were under the ribbons and much improvement was noticeable. With a Standard by which to breed, this already popular fowl should come rapidly forward in the near future, and if the claims made for them are sustained, there is no reason why they should not grow rapidly in favor.

Game Bantams to the number of 538 and 950 Ornamental Bantams made one of the largest exhibitions of these miniatures ever seen at the fair. It is not alone the number that made the exhibit stand out, but it contained some remarkably high quality in all varieties, and in many places the honors were closely contested.

In the Waterfowl classes Louis H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., exhibited several varieties and was a frequent winner. His complete winnings were as follows: Colored Muscovy Ducks—3-5 young Drake; 2-4 young Duck; 3-4 old pen;

1-2 young pen. Fawn Runners—1-2 old Drake; 4th old Duck; 1-2 young Duck; 1-3 pen old; 1-2 pen young. Embden Geese—5th old Gander, 1st old Goose, 5th young Gander, 3rd young Goose. Crockford of Bristol, R. I., the Runner Duck Specialist, made a small entry in the White Runner classes and was awarded 3-4 old Drake and 3rd and 4th old Duck.

PREMIER PARTRIDGE DOTTES

It is customary for the Premier Partridge Wyandottes to win a majority of the prizes, no matter what the competition. They have maintained this pace for several seasons and early indications are favorable for another clean record this season. At the Indiana State Fair they made a clean sweep and again at the New York State Fair, the largest poultry show ever held on the American continent they won nearly everything in sight, thus giving them a fine early season start. But it takes quality to achieve such records and if you are looking for some of this same quality just mention A. P. W. and write Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, the home of the Premier Partridge Wyandottes.

NATIONAL ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CLUB

The National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club is making a determined effort to call attention to the great merit of Rose Comb White Leghorns and as a means of increasing the number of exhibitors and breeders, the Club has decided to award certificates, bearing the name of the exhibitor and the place and date of exhibition, as special prizes for winners in that class.

Every poultry show in America is cordially invited to publish the following offer in its premium list:

"The National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club offers to members only and provided there is competition, handsome special certificates, on Rose Comb White Leghorns, as follows: one each to Best Shaped Male, Best Shaped Female, Best Colored Male, Best Colored Female, Champion Male, Champion Female, and Best Display, also special silk badges to Champion Male and Champion Female.

"The membership fee of the club is \$1.00 and all responsible persons are welcomed to membership. Inquiries concerning the club or the variety should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Chase, Ramapo, N. Y."

The demand for Rose Comb White Leghorns is rapidly increasing and this Club feels sure that the poultry press would find it profitable to give more attention to this well established variety. J. M. Chase.

KWALITY MEAT SCRAP.

We take pleasure in directing the reader's attention to the advertising of Maurer's Kwality Meat Scrap on page 861 Kwality meat has made a reputation for uniform quality among discriminating poultry breeders that makes it a favorite with all that have given it a trial. This scrap must not be confused with the ordinary meat scraps to be had from your dealer. Kwality meat is different. It is made by a specialist especially for the poultryman. Martin Maurer has been making meat scrap for poultry for years and he fully appreciates just what is needed that is why he makes 'Kwality Meat' especially for poultry. It's recognized quality is also the reason why it is in such demand. Reader, if you have never tried it write today to Maurer Mfg. Co., Box A-108, Elizabeth, N. J.

DEER'S QUALITY WHITE ROCKS

Among the new advertisers in this issue will be found F. L. Deer, R. R. 1, Franklin, Ind. Mr. Deer is highly spoken of as a reliable and trustworthy breeder of White Plymouth Rocks and we take pleasure in directing the readers' attention to his advertising. That Mr. Deer is producing quality in his variety is proven by his record at such

shows as Nashville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. Readers desiring White Rocks have the assurance of a square deal when dealing with Mr. Deer. In writing him it will be appreciated if A. P. W. is mentioned.

To White Plymouth Rock Admirers:

We White Plymouth Rock breeders have for some time felt that we owed a strongly organized club to our favorites—THE BEST BREED ON EARTH. We know there is no better breed, and their marvelous popularity in face of the facts that they had a very small and rather inactive club back of them is certainly astonishing and has been the wonder of many breeders of other varieties.

However, these things must change and the White Plymouth Rocks are going to have a club back of them that will be worthy of them. The AMERICAN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB has been formed and is in perfect working condition. The officers of this club are leaving nothing undone in order to do their part, which they took upon themselves when they accepted their positions. They feel their responsibility and are giving their best efforts to increase the membership and standing of the club.

Just now our capable Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. M. L. Chapman, is working on our year book. This book will contain the reports of officers, articles on breeding, showing, raising and handling White Plymouth Rocks. The greatest breeders of the country are writing articles covering the above topics. This book will be of great value to any poultryman and will be sent free to all members in good standing. In addition to this there will be a "list of all members", together with full address. This alone is worth much from an advertising standpoint.

Furthermore, all members are eligible to compete for the Special Club Ribbons, which will be given at all leading shows of the country whose secretary will write Mr. Chapman in regard to the Special Ribbons. Urge your show secretary to do this.

The membership fee is only \$1.00 per year. We want every White Plymouth Rock admirer in the world to join us into forming the best and strongest specialty club. Do not wait. BOOST TODAY AND JOIN US. It will help you. Send \$1.00 at once to M. L. Chapman, Secretary-Treasurer, Brown's Mills, N. J. He will give your application his prompt personal attention. Fraternally yours, H. W. Halbach, President, American White Plymouth Rock Club.

BIGLERVILLE, PA.

The Biglerville Agricultural, Horticultural and Poultry Association will hold their Fourth Annual Poultry Show, December 7-11, at Gettysburg this year, instead of Biglerville as heretofore. Gettysburg is an historical, as well as the largest town in Adams County, which will give the largest attendance in the history of the show. Adams County has the great York Imperial belt of the United States, and poultry goes hand in hand with the growing of apples. The apple growers record a big price for their fruit this year and next spring there will be large purchases of eggs, young chicks and stock for breeding. Growers that have same can back up their goods and be well paid for exhibiting at the Gettysburg show this year. The premiums will be worth coming after. Write the Secretary, O. C. Rice, Biglerville, Pa., for a catalogue which will be ready by October 1st.

NOTICE TO SHOW SECRETARIES.

The National Black Langshan Club wants every poultry association to list their club ribbons.

The club is offering this year at all shows five handsome silk ribbons, one each for best cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen. John A. Rhodes, Sec.-Treas., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

20 EGGS \$1. Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas, 30 other varieties. List free. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa. tf

TURKEYS

NEW TURKEY BOOK.. Describes all varieties, tells how to mate, care for and rear, gives full instructions for exhibiting and judging. Contains full page illustrations of Bronze Turkeys in natural colors, also many other instructive and interesting illustrations. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

AMERICA'S CHAMPION GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. See our ad on page 861. tf

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Unexcelled layers. Winners Philadelphia and elsewhere. Specialist fifteen years. Reasonable. Circular. A. S. Harle, Washington, N. J. 3-12-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. 5 cocks, \$3 each. 20 hens, \$1.50. 50 pullets, \$1. 25 cockerels, \$1 up. James Lohnes, Valley Falls, N. Y. 4-1-6

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Stock for sale. We won more prizes on this variety at State Fair than any other breeder. Write for prices. Tarbell, DeWitt, New York. 3-12-5

WANTED

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of Poultry Farm or business for sale. Send price, description. D. F. Bush Minneapolis, Minn. 2-11-5

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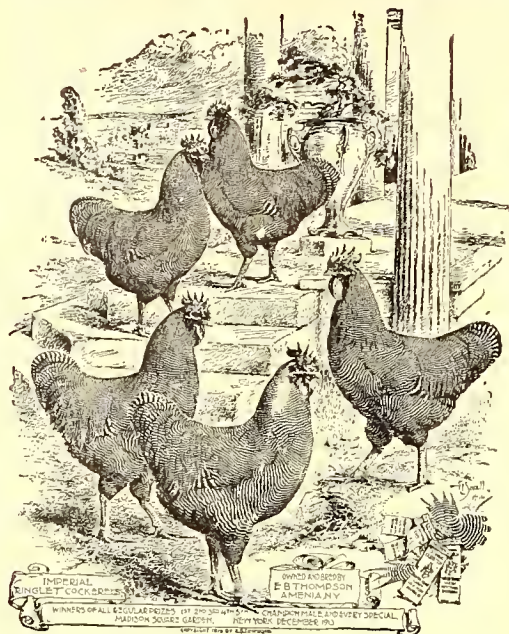
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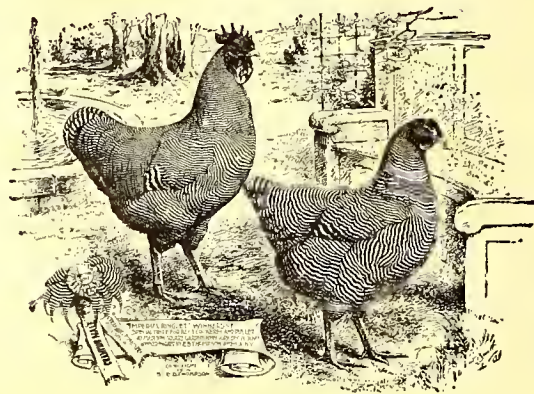
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